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सं. 11] नई दिल्ली, मार्च 7—मार्च 13, 2004, शनिवार/फाल्गुन 17—फाल्गुन 23, 1925
No. 11] NEW DELHI, MARCH 7—MARCH 13, 2004, SATURDAY/PHALGUNA 17—PHALGUNA 23, 1925

इस भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह अलग संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके
Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)
PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

गृह मंत्रालय
(एफ.एफ.आर. प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 562.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं पुनर्वास प्रभाग के अवर सचिव श्री पी. के. सेठी को उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन बंदोबस्त अधिकारी को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के उद्देश्य से बंदोबस्त अधिकारी के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[संख्या 1(1)/2004-आर. एंड एस ओ.]

प्रवीर पाण्डेय, उप सचिव

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(FFR Division)

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2004

S. O. 562.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954),

689 GI/2003

(1023)

the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. K. Sethi, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division as Settlement Officer for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to a Settlement Officer by or under the said Act.

[No. 1(1)/2004-R&SO]

PRAVIR PANDEY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 563.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा गृह मंत्रालय, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं पुनर्वास प्रभाग के अवर सचिव श्री पी. के. कौल को उक्त अधिनियम के द्वारा अथवा उसके अधीन बंदोबस्त आयुक्त को सौंपे गए कार्यों का निष्पादन करने के उद्देश्य से बंदोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

2. इसके द्वारा दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 1(2)/99-बंदोबस्त का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं. 1(1)/2004-आर. एंड एस ओ.]

प्रवीर पाण्डेय, उप सचिव

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2004

S. O. 563.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri P. K. Kaul, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division as Settlement Commissioner for the purpose of performing the functions assigned to a Settlement Commissioner by or under the said Act.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(2)/99-Settlement dated the 19th March, 2001.

[No. 1(1)/2004-R&SO]

PRAVIR PANDEY, Dy. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 25 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 564.—विस्थापित व्यक्ति (प्रतिकर तथा पुनर्वास) अधिनियम, 1954 (1954 का 44) की धारा 34 की उप-धारा 2 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैं, डा. के. एस. सुगतन, मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त, एतद्वारा गृह मंत्रालय, स्वतंत्रता सेनानी एवं पुनर्वास प्रभाग में अवर सचिव, श्री पी. के. कौल, जिन्हें दिनांक 24-2-2004 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना के तहत बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त के रूप में नियुक्त किया गया है, को उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 23 और 24 के तहत शक्तियां तथा इन धाराओं के तहत अपीलें सुनने और पुनरीक्षण करने के प्रयोजन से शक्तियां सौंपता हूँ।

2. इसके द्वारा दिनांक 19 मार्च, 2001 की अधिसूचना संख्या 1(2)/99-बन्दोबस्त का अधिक्रमण किया जाता है।

[सं. 1(1)/2004-आर. एंड एस ओ.]

डा० के० एस० सुगतन, मुख्य बन्दोबस्त आयुक्त

New Delhi, the 25th February, 2004

S. O. 564.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of Section 34 of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 (44 of 1954), I, Dr. K. S. Sugathan, Chief Settlement Commissioner, hereby delegate Shri P. K. Kaul, Under Secretary in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Freedom Fighters and Rehabilitation Division who has been appointed as Settlement Commissioner vide Notification of even number dated the 24th February, 2004, the powers under Section 23 & 24 of the said Act for the purpose of hearing appeals and revisions under these Sections.

2. This supersedes Notification No. 1(2)/99-Settlement dated the 19th March, 2001.

[No. 1(1)/2004-R&SO]

DR. K. S. SUGATHAN, Chief Settlement Commissioner

वित्त मंत्रालय

(राजस्व विभाग)

(केन्द्रीय प्रत्यक्ष कर बोर्ड)

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2004

(आयकर)

का. आ. 565.—सामान्य जानकारी के लिए यह अधिसूचित किया जाता है कि केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा अधोलिखित संगठन को उसके

नाम के सामने उल्लिखित अवधि के लिए आयकर नियमावली, 1962 के नियम 6 के साथ पठित आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ii) के प्रयोजनार्थ "संस्था" श्रेणी के अन्तर्गत निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन अनुमोदित किया गया है :—

- (i) अधिसूचित संगठन अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों के लिए अलग लेखा बहियों का रख-रखाव करेगी ;
- (ii) अधिसूचित संगठन प्रत्येक वित्तीय वर्ष के लिए अपनी वैज्ञानिक अनुसंधान गतिविधियों की वार्षिक रिटर्न प्रत्येक 31 मई को अथवा उसे पहले सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग, टेक्नालॉजी भवन, न्यू महारौली रोड, नई दिल्ली-110016 को प्रस्तुत करेगा ;
- (iii) अधिसूचित संगठन केन्द्र सरकार की तरफ से नामोद्दिष्ट निर्धारण अधिकारी को आयकर की विवरणी प्रस्तुत करने के अतिरिक्त अपने लेखा परीक्षित वार्षिक लेखों की एक प्रति तथा अपने अनुसंधान कार्यकलापों, जिसके लिए आयकर अधिनियम, 1961 की धारा 35 की उपधारा (1) के अन्तर्गत छूट प्रदान की गई थी, के संबंध में आय एवं व्यय खाते की लेखा परीक्षा की भी एक प्रति संगठन पर अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले (क) आयकर महानिदेशक (छूट) 10 मिडिलटन रो, पांचवा तल, कलकत्ता-700071 (ख) सचिव, वैज्ञानिक एवं औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग तथा (ग) आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) को प्रत्येक वर्ष 31 अक्टूबर को अथवा उससे पहले प्रस्तुत करेगी।

क्रम सं. अनुमोदित संगठन का नाम अवधि जिसके लिए अधिसूचना प्रभावी है

1.	मैसर्स आई टी सी संगीत रिसर्च एकेडमी, 1, नेताजी सुभाष चन्द्र बोस रोड, टॉलीगंज, कोलकाता-700040	1-4-2002 से 31-3-2005
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टिप्पणी :—(i) उपरोक्त शर्त (i) "संघ" के रूप में श्रेणीबद्ध संगठन पर लागू नहीं होगी।

- (ii) अधिसूचित संगठन को सलाह दी जाती है कि वह अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए तीन प्रतियों में और पहले ही अधिकार क्षेत्र वाले आयकर आयुक्त/आयकर निदेशक (छूट) के माध्यम से केन्द्र सरकार को आवेदन करें। अनुमोदन के नवीकरण के लिए आवेदन पत्र की तीन प्रतियां सचिव, वैज्ञानिक और औद्योगिक अनुसंधान विभाग को सीधे भेजी जाएंगी।

[अधिसूचना सं. 64/2004/फ. सं. 203/101/2002-आयकर नि.-II]

संगीता गुप्ता, निदेशक (आयकर नि.-II)

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Revenue)

(CENTRAL BOARD OF DIRECT TAXES)

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2004

INCOMETAX

S. O. 565.—It is hereby notified for general information that the organisation mentioned below has

been approved by the Central Government for the period mentioned below, for the purpose of clause (ii) of Sub-Section (1) of Section 35 of the Income tax Act, 1961, read with Rule 6 of the Income-tax Rules, 1962 under the category "Institution" subject to the following conditions :—

- (i) The notified organization shall maintain separate books of accounts for its research activities;
- (ii) The notified organization shall furnish the Annual Return of its scientific research activities to the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, 'Technology Bhawan', New Mehrauli Road, New Delhi-110016 for every financial year on or before 31st May of each year;
- (iii) The notified organization shall submit, on behalf of the Central Government, to (a) the Director, General of Income-tax (Exemptions), 10 Middleton Row, 5th Floor, Calcutta-700071 (b) the Secretary, Department of Scientific & Industrial Research, and (c) the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction over the organisation, on or before the 31st October each year, a copy of its audited Annual Accounts and also a copy of audited Income & Expenditure Account in respect of its research activities for which exemption was granted under sub-section (1) of section 35 of Income-tax Act, 1961 in addition to the return of income-tax to the designated assessing officer.

S. No.	Name of the organisation approved	Period for which notification is effective
1.	M/s ITC Sangeet Research Academy, I, Netaji Subhas Ch. Bose Road, Tollygunge, Kolkata-700 040	1-4-2002 to 31-3-2005

Notes: (i) Condition (i) above will not apply to the organization categorized as "Association".
(ii) The notified organisation is advised to apply in triplicates as well in advance for further renewal of the approval, to the Central Government through the Commissioner of Income-tax/Director of Income-tax (Exemptions) having jurisdiction. Three copies of the application for renewal of approval should also be sent directly to the Secretary, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

[Notification No. 64/2004/F. No. 203/101/2002-ITA-I]
SANGEETA GUPTA, Director (ITA.II)

कार्यालय : आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क आयुक्तालय :
जयपुर-प्रथम

जयपुर, 27 फरवरी, 2004

सं. : 01-सीमा शुल्क (एन टी) 2004

सीमा शुल्क

का. आ. 566.—सीमा शुल्क अधिनियम, 1962 की धारा 152 के खण्ड (ए) के तहत भारत सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय, राजस्व विभाग, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना संख्या 33/94 सीमा शुल्क (एन टी) दिनांक प्रथम जुलाई, 1994 के अन्तर्गत प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैं, जे. चतुर्वेदी, आयुक्त, केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क, जयपुर-प्रथम एतद्वारा, शतप्रतिशत ई.ओ.यू. स्थापित करने के उद्देश्य से राजस्थान राज्य के जयपुर जिले में स्थित रीको औद्योगिक क्षेत्र, झोटवाडा विस्तार (सरना डूंगर), फेज-द्वितीय, जयपुर को भण्डारण स्टेशन (वेयर हाउसिंग स्टेशन) घोषित करता हूँ।

[फा. सं. : पंचम (16)ईओयू/30/2003]

जे. चतुर्वेदी, आयुक्त

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER CENTRAL EXCISE,
JAIPUR-I

Jaipur, the 27th February, 2004

No. 01-CUS(NT) 2004

CUSTOMS

S. O. 566.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Notification No. 33/94-Customs (NT), dated the 1st July, 1994, by the Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue, New Delhi, issued under clause (a) of Section 152 of Customs Act, 1962. I, J. Chaturvedi, Commissioner of Central Excise, Jaipur-I, hereby declare, RIICO Industrial Area, Jhotwara Extension (Sarana Doongar) Phase-II, Jaipur, District Jaipur, in the State of Rajasthan to be warehousing station under Section 9 the Customs Act, 1962 for the purpose of setting up 100% E.O.U.

[C. No. V(16)EOU/30/2003]

J. CHATURVEDI, Commissioner

(आर्थिक कार्य विभाग)

(बैंकिंग प्रभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 567.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर एतद्वारा घोषणा करती है कि बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 की धारा 15 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध, आईसीआईसीआई बैंक पर लागू नहीं होंगे, जहां तक उसका संबंध वर्ष 2003-2004 से 2007-2008 तक के लिए आस्थगित राजस्व व्यय के रूप में मानी जा रही समयपूर्व सेवानिवृत्ति विकल्प योजना से संबद्ध व्यय माने जाने का संबंध है।

[फा. सं. 13/7/2003-बी ओ ए]

डी. पी. भारद्वाज, अवर सचिव

(Department of Economic Affairs)

(Banking Division)

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2004

S. O. 567.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on the recommendation of the Reserve Bank of India, hereby declares that the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 15 of the Banking Regulation Act, 1949 shall not apply to the ICICI Bank Ltd. in so far as treatment of the expenditure related to the Early Retirement Option Scheme being treated as Deferred Revenue Expenditure, for the financial year 2003-2004 to 2007-2008.

[F. No. 13/7/2003-BOA]

D. P. BHARDWAJ, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 568.—भारतीय स्टेट बैंक (अनुपंगी बैंक) अधिनियम, 1970 (1959 का अधिनियम 38) की धारा 26 की उपधारा (2 क) के साथ पठित धारा 25 की उपधारा (1) के खंड (ग क) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री अतुल प्रधान, विशेष सहायक, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर, पटंकर बाजार, लश्कर, ग्वालियर को 27 फरवरी, 2004 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और उसके बाद उनके उत्तराधिकारी की नियुक्ति होने तक अथवा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर के कर्मकार कर्मचारी के रूप में उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त होने तक अथवा अगला आदेश होने तक, इनमें से जो भी सबसे पहले हो, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर के कर्मकार कर्मचारियों में से, स्टेट बैंक आफ इंदौर के निदेशक बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 15/1/2003-आई.आर.]

ए० थामस, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th February, 2004

S. O. 568.—In pursuance of clause (ca) of Sub-section (1) of Section 25 read with Sub-section (2A) of Section 26 of the State Bank of India (Subsidiary Banks) Act, 1970 (Act 38 of 1959), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Atul Pradhan, Special Assistant, State Bank of Indore, Patankar Bazar, Lashkar, Gwalior as a Director on the Board of State Bank of Indore from among the employees of State Bank of Indore, who are workmen, for a period of three years from 27th February, 2004 and thereafter until his successor is appointed or till he ceases to be a workman employee of State Bank of Indore or until further orders, whichever event occurs the earliest.

[F. No. 15/1/2003-IR]

A. THOMAS, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 569.—राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक (प्रबंध और प्रकीर्ण उपबंध) स्कीम, 1970 के खंड 9 के उपखंड (2) के साथ पठित बैंककारी

कंपनी (उपक्रमों का अर्जन एवं अंतरण) अधिनियम, 1970 की धारा 9 की उपधारा (3) के खंड (ड) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, एतद्वारा श्री विश्वजीत काकोट, सामान्य लिपिक, युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया, दिसपुर शाखा को 27-2-2004 से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए और उसके बाद उनके उत्तराधिकारी की नियुक्ति होने तक या युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया के कर्मकार कर्मचारी के रूप में उनकी सेवाएं समाप्त होने तक या अगले आदेशों तक, इनमें से जो भी पहले हो, युनाइटेड बैंक आफ इंडिया के निदेशक बोर्ड में निदेशक के रूप में नामित करती है, बशर्ते कि वह लगातार छह वर्ष से अधिक की अवधि के लिये पदभार ग्रहण नहीं करेंगे।

[फा. सं. 15/2/2003-आई.आर.]

ए. थामस, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 27th February, 2004

S. O. 569.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (e) of Sub-section 3 of Section 9 of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 read with Sub-section (2) of Clause 9 of the Nationalised Banks (Management and Miscellaneous Provisions) Scheme, 1970, the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Biswajit Kakoti, General Clerk, United Bank of India, Dispur Branch as a Director on the Board of Directors of United Bank of India for a period of three years with effect from 27-2-2004 and thereafter until his successor is appointed or till he ceases to be a Workmen employee of United Bank of India or until further orders, whichever is earlier provided that he shall not hold office continuously for a period exceeding six years.

[F. No. 15/2/2003-IR]

A. THOMAS, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2004

का. आ. 570.—बैंककारी विनियमन अधिनियम, 1949 (1949 का 10) की धारा 56 के साथ पठित धारा 53 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक की सिफारिश पर घोषणा करती है कि उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 11 की उपधारा (1) के उपबंध सरकारी राजपत्र में इस अधिसूचना के प्रकाशन की तारीख से 31 मार्च, 2004 तक सुल्तानपुर जिला सहकारी बैंक लि., सुल्तानपुर, उत्तर प्रदेश पर लागू नहीं होंगे।

[फा. सं. 1(30)/2003-एसी]

खडग सिंह, अवर सचिव (एसी).

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2004

S. O. 570.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 53 read with Section 56 of the Banking Regulation Act 1949 (10 of 1949) the Central Government on recommendation of the Reserve

Bank of India declares that the provisions of Sub-section (1) of Section 11 of the said Act shall not apply to the Sultanpur District Co-operative Bank Limited, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh from the date of publication of this notification in the Official Gazette till 31 March, 2005.

[F. No. 1(30)/2003-AC]

KHARG SINGH, Under Secy. (AC)

संचार और सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी मंत्रालय

(डाक विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 571.—राजभाषा नियम, (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजन के लिए प्रयोग), 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में केन्द्र सरकार डाक विभाग के निम्नलिखित अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों को, जिनके 80 प्रतिशत कर्मचारियों (ग्रुप 'ब' कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर) ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है :—

क्र.सं.	कार्यालय का नाम	पिन कोड
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	मुख्य डाकघर, शिमला जीपीओ	171001
2.	उप डाकघर एजी डाकघर, शिमला	171003
3.	उप डाकघर ए.एच.क्यू., शिमला	171003
4.	उप डाकघर अम्बेदकर चौक, शिमला	171001
5.	उप डाकघर, अदालत	171223
6.	उप डाकघर, बाधी	171225
7.	उप डाकघर, बलग	171226
8.	उप डाकघर, बसन्तपुर	171018
9.	उप डाकघर, बालूगंज	171005
10.	उप डाकघर, बस स्टैण्ड	171001
11.	उप डाकघर, चड़ोली	171217
12.	उप डाकघर, चिड़गांव	171208
13.	उप डाकघर, छैला	171220
14.	उप डाकघर, चौपाल	171211
15.	उप डाकघर, सीपीआर आई	171201
16.	उप डाकघर, कम्बरमीअर	171201
17.	उप डाकघर, इली	171012
18.	उप डाकघर, धामी	171103
19.	उप डाकघर, फाग्र	171209
20.	उप डाकघर, हाटकोटी	171206
21.	उप डाकघर, हिमाचल प्रदेश सचिवालय	171002
22.	उप डाकघर, आईजीएमसी	171001
23.	उप डाकघर, जलोग	171019
24.	उप डाकघर, जांगला	171214
25.	उप डाकघर, जुन्ना	171216
26.	उप डाकघर, जतोग	171006
27.	उप डाकघर, जुब्बल	171205

(1)	(2)	(3)
28.	उप डाकघर, कुसुमपटी	171009
29.	उप डाकघर, क्यारी	171204
30.	उप डाकघर, खलीनी	171002
31.	उप डाकघर, कोटखाई	171202
32.	उप डाकघर, कैथू	171003
33.	उप डाकघर, क्यार	171221
34.	उप डाकघर, लोअर बाजार	171001
35.	उप डाकघर, सांदल	171216
36.	उप डाकघर, मण्डोल	171215
37.	उप डाकघर, मशोवरा	171007
38.	उप डाकघर, मत्याना	171212
39.	उप डाकघर, नारकण्डा	171213
40.	उप डाकघर, नेरवा	171210
41.	उप डाकघर, न्यू शिमला	171009
42.	उप डाकघर, रोहडू	171207
43.	उप डाकघर, सन्धू	171222
44.	उप डाकघर, संजौली	171006
45.	उप डाकघर, शोधी	171219
46.	उप डाकघर, शिमला ईस्ट	171002
47.	उप डाकघर, समर हिल	171005
48.	उप डाकघर, समर कोट	171224
49.	उप डाकघर, सुमनी भञ्जी	171301
50.	उप डाकघर, तारा देवी	171010
51.	उप डाकघर, ठियोग	171201
52.	उप डाकघर, टिक्कर	171203
53.	उप डाकघर, टूटू	171011
54.	अधीक्षक डाकघर, सोलन मण्डल, सपरून	173211
55.	मुख्य डाकघर, सोलन	173212
56.	मुख्य डाकघर, नाहन	173011
57.	उप डाकघर, अर्की	173208
58.	उप डाकघर, बही	173205
59.	उप डाकघर, बौटीवाला	174103
60.	उप डाकघर, चाथल	173217
61.	उप डाकघर, चम्बाघाट	173213
62.	उप डाकघर, कोर्ट रोड, नाहन	173001
63.	उप डाकघर, डंगरहाई	173210
64.	उप डाकघर, दाइला	171101
65.	उप डाकघर, धर्मपुर	173209
66.	उप डाकघर, दिग्गल	173218
67.	उप डाकघर, दुमैहर	173221

(1)	(2)	(3)
68.	उप डाकघर, ददाहू	173022
69.	उप डाकघर, गढ़वाल	173201
70.	उप डाकघर, गिरिनगर	173020
71.	उप डाकघर, जुब्बड़	173225
72.	उप डाकघर, कण्डाघाट	173215
73.	उप डाकघर, कसौली	173204
74.	उप डाकघर, कसौली एम.टी.	173204
75.	उप डाकघर, कसौली आई.आई.	173204
76.	उप डाकघर, कुम्हार हट्टी	173229
77.	उप डाकघर, कुनिहार	173207
78.	उप डाकघर, कच्चा टैंक नाहन	173001
79.	उप डाकघर, काला अम्ब	173030
80.	उप डाकघर, कौला वाला भूड	173026
81.	उप डाकघर, ममलीग	173227
82.	उप डाकघर, माजरा	173021
83.	उप डाकघर, नालागढ़	174101
84.	उप डाकघर, नौणी	173230
85.	उप डाकघर, नौहरा	173104
86.	उप डाकघर, ओच्छघाट	173223
87.	उप डाकघर, परवाणू	173220
88.	उप डाकघर, पट्टा	173233
89.	उप डाकघर, पावटा साहिब	173025
90.	उप डाकघर, राजगढ़ रोड सोलन	173212
91.	उप डाकघर, रामशहर	174102
92.	उप डाकघर, राजबन	173028
93.	उप डाकघर, राजगढ़	173101
94.	उप डाकघर, सनावर	173202
95.	उप डाकघर, सपरून	173211
96.	उप डाकघर, सोलन बरूरी	173214
97.	उप डाकघर, सुबाथू	173206
98.	उप डाकघर, सेक्टर-2 परवाणू	173220
99.	उप डाकघर, संगड़ाह	173023
100.	उप डाकघर, सतौन	173029
101.	उप डाकघर, सराहा	173024
102.	उप डाकघर, शिलाई	173027

[सं. 11017-2/2003-रा.भा.]

डा. पुष्पलता सिंह, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

**MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(Department of Posts)**

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2004

S.O. 571.—In pursuance of Rule 10(4) of the
Official Language (use for official purposes of the

Union) Rules, 1976, the Central Government hereby
notifies the following subordinate offices of the
Department of Posts where 80 per cent staff has acquired
the working knowledge of Hindi:—

Sl. No.	Name of Post Office	Pin Code
(1)	(2)	(3)
1.	Shimla GPO	171001
2.	AGPO Shimla Sub Post Office	171003
3.	AHQ Sub Post Office	171003
4.	Ambedkar Chowk, Shimla Sub Post Office	171001
5.	Arhal Sub Post Office	171223
6.	Baghi Sub Post Office	171225
7.	Balag Sub Post Office	171226
8.	Basantpur Sub Post Office	171018
9.	Balugunj Sub Post Office	171005
10.	Bus Stand Sub Post Office	171001
11.	Charoli Sub Post Office	171217
12.	Chirgaon Sub Post Office	171208
13.	Chhaila Sub Post Office	171220
14.	Chopal Sub Post Office	171211
15.	C.P.R.I. Sub Post Office	171201
16.	Combermere Sub Post Office	171201
17.	Dhalli Sub Post Office	171012
18.	Dhami Sub Post Office	171103
19.	Fagu Sub Post Office	171209
20.	Hatkoti Sub Post Office	171206
21.	H.P. Sectr Sub Post Office	171002
22.	I.G.M.C. Sub Post Office	171001
23.	Jalog Sub Post Office	171019
24.	Jangla Sub Post Office	171214
25.	Junga Sub Post Office	171216
26.	Jatog Sub Post Office	171006
27.	Jubbal Sub Post Office	171205
28.	Kasumpati Sub Post Office	171009
29.	Kiari Sub Post Office	171204
30.	Khalini Sub Post Office	171002
31.	Kothai Sub Post Office	171202
32.	Kaithu Sub Post Office	171003
33.	Kwar Sub Post Office	171221
34.	Lower Bazar Sub Post Office	171001
35.	Mandal Sub Post Office	171216
36.	Mandhole Sub Post Office	171215
37.	Mashobra Sub Post Office	171007
38.	Matiana Sub Post Office	171212

(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(3)
39.	Markanda Sub Post Office	171213	75.	Kasauli RI	173204
40.	Narwa Sub Post Office	171210	76.	Kumarhatti Sub Post Office	173229
41.	New Shimla Sub Post Office	171009	77.	Kunihar Sub Post Office	173207
42.	Rohru Sub Post Office	171207	78.	Kacha Tank Nahan Sub Post Office	173001
43.	Sandhu Sub Post Office	171222	79.	Kala Amb	173030
44.	Sanjauli Sub Post Office	171006	80.	Kauawala Bhoo Sub Post Office	173026
45.	Shoghi Sub Post Office	171219	81.	Mamligh Sub Post Office	173227
46.	Shimla East Sub Post Office	171002	82.	Majra Sub Post Office	173021
47.	Summer Hill Sub Post Office	171005	83.	Nalagarh Sub Post Office	174101
48.	Summer Kot Sub Post Office	171224	84.	Nauni Sub Post Office	173230
49.	Sunni Bhajji Sub Post Office	171301	85.	Nohra Sub Post Office	173104
50.	Tara Devi Sub Post Office	171010	86.	Oachghat Sub Post Office	173223
51.	Theog Sub Post Office	171201	87.	Parwanoo Sub Post Office	173220
52.	Tikkar Sub Post Office	171203	88.	Patta Sub Post Office	173233
53.	Tofu Sub Post Office	171011	89.	Paonta Sahib Sub Post Office	173025
54.	Supdt. of Post Offices, Solan Division, Saproon	173211	90.	Rajgarh Road Solan Sub Post Office	173212
55.	Head Post Office, Solan	173212	91.	Ramshehar Sub Post Office	174102
56.	Head Post Office, Nahan	173011	92.	Rajban Sub Post Office	173028
57.	Arki Sub Post Office	173208	93.	Rajgarh Sub Post Office	173101
58.	Baddi Sub Post Office	173205	94.	Sanawar Sub Post Office	173202
59.	Brotiwala Sub Post Office	174103	95.	Saproon Sub Post Office	173211
60.	Chail Sub Post Office	173217	96.	Solan Brewery Sub Post Office	173214
61.	Chambaghat Sub Post Office	173213	97.	Subathu Sub Post Office	173206
62.	Court Road Nahan Sub Post Office	173001	98.	Sector-2, Parwanoo Sub Post Office	173220
63.	Dagshai Sub Post Office	173210	99.	Sangrah Sub Post Office	173023
64.	Darla Sub Post Office	171101	100.	Sataun Sub Post Office	173029
65.	Dharmpur Sub Post Office	173209	101.	Sarahan Sub Post Office	173024
66.	Diggal Sub Post Office	173218	102.	Shillai Sub Post Office	173027
67.	Domehar Sub Post Office	173221			
68.	Dadahu Sub Post Office	173022			
69.	Garkhal Sub Post Office	173201			
70.	Girinagar Sub Post Office	173020			
71.	Jubbar Sub Post Office	173225			
72.	Kandaghat Sub Post Office	173215			
73.	Kasauli Sub Post Office	173204			
74.	Kasauli MT Sub Post Office	173204			

[No. 11017-2/2003-OL]

DR. PUSHPLATA SINGH, Director (OL)

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 572.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप नियम (4) के अनुसरण में दूरदर्शन महानिदेशालय और गीत एवं नाटक प्रभाग (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय) के निम्नलिखित अधीनस्थ कार्यालयों, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारीपुनः ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, पुणे
2. दूरदर्शन केन्द्र, मथुरा
3. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, कोसांबा
4. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, डेडियापाड़ा
5. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, केवडिया कॉलोनी
6. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, भरूच
7. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, अमोद
8. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, पांगरोल (सूरत)
9. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, राजपापला
10. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, झगडिया
11. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, गडचिरोला
12. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, ब्रह्मपुरी
13. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, वणी
14. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, सिरोंचा
15. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, अहेरी
16. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, पांढरकवडा
17. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, भामरागड
18. दूरदर्शन अल्प शक्ति प्रेषित्र, चंद्रपुर
19. गीत एवं नाटक केंद्र, रायपुर

[फा० सं. ई-11017/4/2002-हिन्दी]

समय सिंह कटारिया, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2004

S.O. 572.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following subordinate offices of DG: Doordarshan and Song and Drama Division (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting), more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi

1. Doordarshan Kendra, Pune.
2. Doordarshan Kendra, Mathura.
3. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Kosamba.
4. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Dediapada.
5. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Kevadia Colony.
6. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Bharouch.
7. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Amod.
8. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Mangrol (Surat).
9. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Rajpipla.
10. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Jhagdia.

11. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Gadchirauli.
12. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Brahmapuri.
13. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Wani.
14. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Shironcha.
15. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Aheri.
16. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Pandharkawada.
17. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Bhamragarh.
18. Doordarshan Low Power Transmitter, Chandrapur.
19. Song and Drama Centre, Raipur.

[F.No. E-11017/4/2002-Hindi]

S. S. KATARIA, Director (O.L.)

नई दिल्ली, 26 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 573.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में फिल्म प्रभाग (सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय) के निम्नलिखित अधीनस्थ कार्यालय, जिनके 80% से अधिक कर्मचारी वृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, को अधिसूचित करती है :—

1. राष्ट्रीय फिल्म संग्रहालय, लॉ कॉलेज रोड, पुणे-411004

[फा० सं. ई-11017/4/2002-हिन्दी]

समय सिंह कटारिया, निदेशक (राजभाषा)

New Delhi, the 26th February, 2004

S.O. 573.—In pursuance of Sub-Rule (4) of Rule 10 of the Official Language (use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rule, 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the following subordinate office of Film Division (Ministry of Information and Broadcasting), more than 80% of the staff whereof have acquired the working knowledge of Hindi :—

1. National Film Archives of India, Law College Road, Pune-411004.

[F.No. E-11017/4/2002-Hindi]

S. S. KATARIA, Director (O.L.)

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय

(माध्यमिक और उच्चतर शिक्षा विभाग)

(तकनीकी अनुभाग-1)

नई दिल्ली, 3 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 574.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, सरकारी स्थल (अप्राधिकृत अधिभोगियों की बेदखली) अधिनियम, 1971 (1971 का 40) की धारा 3 द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, नीचे दी गई सारणी के स्तंभ (1) में वर्णित अधिकारों को, जो सरकार के राजपत्रित अधिकारी की पंक्ति के समतुल्य अधिकारी है, उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजन के लिए संपदा अधिकारी नियुक्त करती है और उक्त अधिकारी उक्त सारणी के स्तंभ (2) में विनिर्दिष्ट सरकारी स्थानों के संबंध में अपनी अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाओं के भीतर उक्त अधिनियम द्वारा या उसके अधीन

संपदा अधिकारियों को प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग और उन पर अधिरोपित कर्तव्यों का पालन करेगा :—

सारणी

अधिकारी का पदनाम	सरकारी स्थानों के प्रयोग और अधिकारिता की स्थानीय सीमाएं
1	2
संस्थान इंजीनियर, भारतीय 9 प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, या उसके द्वारा या उसकी ओर से रुड़की-247667	भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थान, रुड़की के, पट्टे पर लिए गए या अधिगृहीत स्थान।

[सं. 7-30/2003-टी.एस. आई]

वी. एस. पाण्डे, संयुक्त, सचिव

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (Department of Secondary and Higher Education) (Technical Section - I)

New Delhi, the 3rd February, 2004

S.O. 575.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorized Occupants) Act, 1971 (40 of 1971), the Central Government hereby appoints the officer mentioned in column (1) of the Table below, being an officer equivalent to the rank of a gazetted officer of the Government to be the estate officer for the purpose of the said Act and the said officer shall exercise the powers conferred and perform the duties imposed on estate officers by or under the said Act within the local limits of his jurisdiction in respect of the public premises specified in column (2) of the said Table :—

TABLE

Designation of the Officer of	Categories of public premises and local limits jurisdiction
1	2
Institute Engineer, Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee-247667	Premises belonging to or taken or lease or requisitioned by, or on behalf of the Indian Institute of Technology Roorkee and which are under its administrative control

[No. 7-30/2003 - TS I]

V S PANDEY, Jt. Secy.

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 575.—लन्दन विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा प्रदान की गई एम. डी. चिकित्सा अर्हता भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956, (1956 का 102) के प्रयोजनार्थ, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 के अंतर्गत, एक मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता है;

और ब्रिटिश नागरिक डा. राजीव अमर्सी, जिनके पास उपयुक्त अर्हता है, श्रीमती सुशीलाबेन और आर. मेहता एवं सर किकाभाई प्रेमचन्द कार्डियक संस्थान, प्लॉट संख्या 96, रोड संख्या 31, नजदीक गांधी मार्किट, किंगज सर्कल (ई), मुम्बई-400022 से पूर्ण कार्य के प्रयोजन के लिए संबद्ध है और न कि निजी लाभ के लिए;

अतः, अब उपर्युक्त अधिनियम की धारा 14 की उप धारा(I) के खंड (ग) के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा यह विनिर्दिष्ट करती है कि भारत में डा. राजीव अमर्सी द्वारा चिकित्सा व्यवसाय की अवधि :—

(क) इस अधिसूचना के जारी होने की तिथि से छह महीने की अवधि तक; अथवा

(ख) उस अवधि तक, जिसके दौरान डा. राजीव अमर्सी, श्रीमती सुशीलाबेन और आर. मेहता एवं सर किकाभाई प्रेमचन्द कार्डियक संस्थान, प्लॉट संख्या 96, रोड संख्या 31, नजदीक गांधी मार्किट, किंगज सर्कल (ई), मुम्बई-400022 से सम्बद्ध रहते हैं, इनमें से जो भी कम हो, परिसीमित होगी।

[सं. वी.-11016/1/2004-एम.ई. (नीति-I)]

पी. जी. कलाधरन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (Department of Health)

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2004

S.O. 575.—Whereas medical qualification MD granted by University of London is a recognised medical qualification for the purpose of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956) under Section 14 of the said Act;

And whereas Dr. Rajiv Amersey, a British national, who possess the said qualification is attached to Smt. Sushilaben R. Mehta and Sir Kikabhai Premchand Cardiac Institute, Plot No. 96, Road No. 31, Near Gandhi Market, King's Circle (E), Mumbai-400022 for the purpose of charitable work and not for personal gain;

Now, therefore, in pursuance of clause (c) of subsection (1) of the Section 14 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby specifies that the period of practice of medicine by Dr. Rajiv Amersey in India shall be limited to :—

(a) a period of six months from the date of issue of this notification; or

(b) the period during which Dr. Rajiv Amersey is attached to Smt. Sushilaben R. Mehta and Sir Kikabhai Premchand Cardiac Institute, Plot No. 96, Road No. 31, Near Gandhi Market, King's Circle (E), Mumbai-400022, whichever is shorter.

[No. V-11016/1/2004-ME (Policy-I)]

P.G. KALADHARAN, Under Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

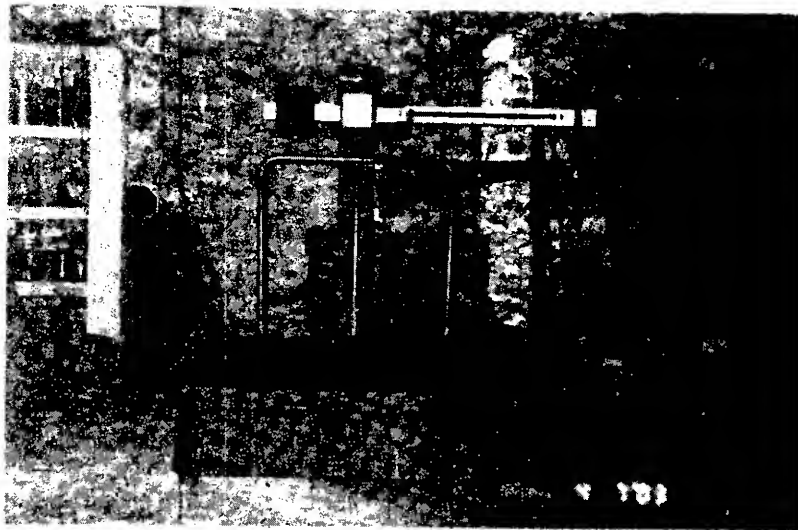
नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 576.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टी. टी. सी. वेइंग सिस्टम्स प्रा. लि., 33/1, एन. एस. जी. रोड, (कमरा नं. 307) कोलकाता-700001 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 3) वाले “एल डब्ल्यू बी” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, सदृश सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म स्टीलयार्ड प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “एटलस” है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/378 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक प्लेटफार्म (स्टील यार्ड प्रकार) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 200 ग्रा. है।

सील : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए अन्य महत्वपूर्ण भाग जैसे संतोलक गोला आदि पर भी सील बन्दी बन्दी की जाएगी।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 10 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम से ऊपर 5000 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(133)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION**(Department of Consumer Affairs)**

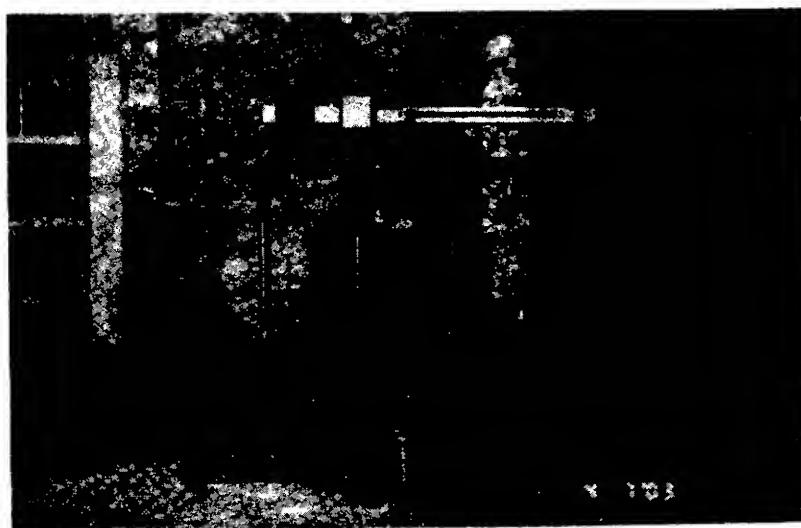
New Delhi, the 10th February, 2004

S.O. 576.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Platform steel yard type) weighing instrument with analogue indication of "LWB" series of Medium accuracy (Accuracy class III) and with brand-name "ATLAS" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. T.T.C. Weighing Systems Pvt. Ltd., 33/1, N. S. C. Road, (Room No. 30) Kolkatta-700001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/378;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a Platform weighing instrument (steel yard type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200 g.

Seal : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing may also done on other vital parts like balancing ball etc. to prevent this opening for fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model is to cover the other weighing instruments of same accuracy class and of same make with maximum capacity above 50 kg and upto 5000 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 10 g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(133)/2000]

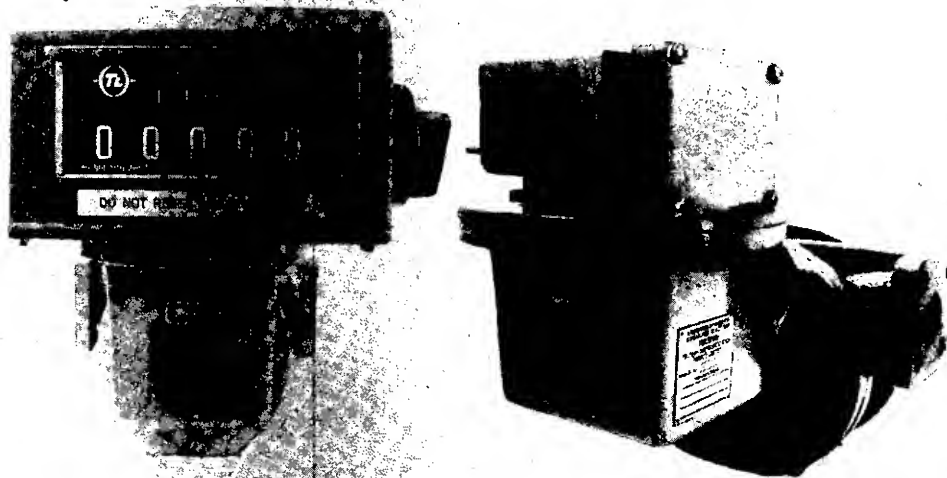
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 11 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 577.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) तथा उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स टेल टेक इंस्ट्रुमेंटेशन प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 28/48, 'खार्डी ऑफ नगर रोड, पूना-411014 द्वारा विनिर्मित 0.3 मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग वाली शृंखला के मॉडल का जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "सी-35 का पाजिटिव डिस्प्लेमेंट मीटर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/2003/539 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

सीलिंग : अंशशोधन डिब्बे के ढक्कन को अंशशोधन डिब्बे के ढक्कन पर लगी हुई मुद्रा तार की मदद से मुद्रांकित किया जाता है। जहां सत्यापन मुद्रा लगाई जाएगी वहां टर्मिनल बाक्स के ऊपर एक बेदाग स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट का उपबंध किया गया है।



मॉडल (ऊपर दी गई आकृति देखें) 40 मि.मी. अभिहित आकार का धनात्मक प्रतिस्थापन मीटर है। परीक्षित मॉडल 35 से 350 लीटर प्रति मिनट प्रवाह रेंज वाला है जिसकी द्रव की विस्कोसिटी माप 0.5 सी एस टी से 200 सी एस टी है और अधिकतम कार्य दाब 10.54 कि. ग्रा. प्रति वर्ग से. मीटर है। न्यूनतम मापीय मात्रा 100 लीटर है। मीटर का उपयोग बैच करने, संमिश्र करने के मापन और रासायनिक, पेट्रोलियम, औषधीय, पेंट, विलायक, प्रसंस्करण उद्योग तथा अन्य क्षेत्रों में, जिनमें भराव, टंकी, ट्रक/रेल वैगन के स्वचालन लदान और डाटा अर्जन प्रणालियां अंतरविष्ट हैं, नुस्खा बनाने के लिए किया जाता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(72)/2001]

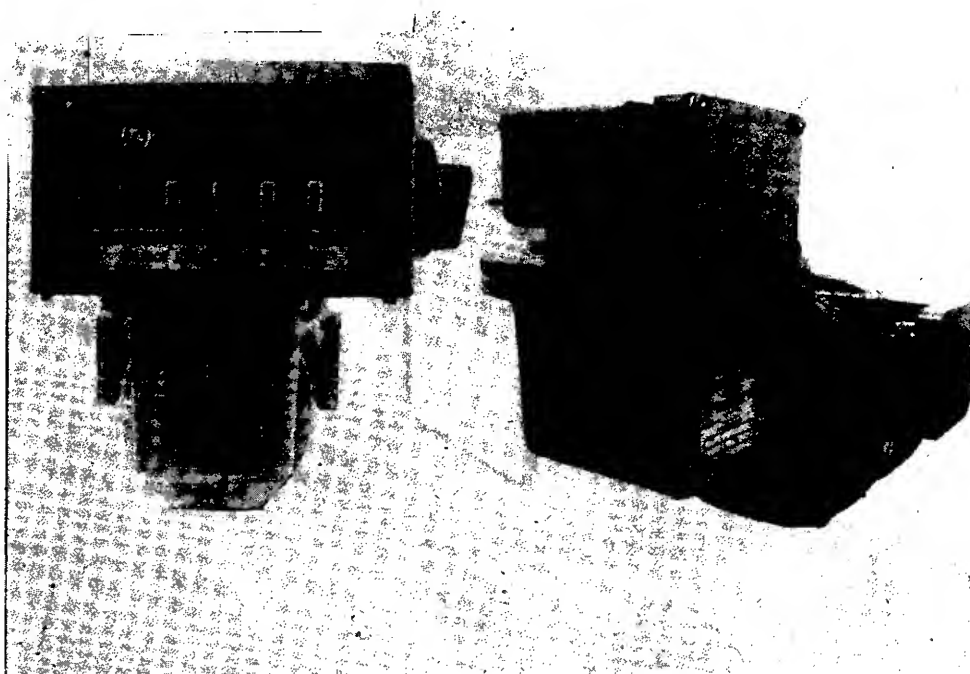
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 11th February, 2004

S.O. 577.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to Sub-section (3) and Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the "Model Positive Displacement Meter of C-35" series belonging to accuracy class 0.3 (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Teletech Instrumentation Private Limited, 28/48, Khardi, Off Nagar Road, Pune-411014 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/539;

Sealing : Calibration box cover is sealed with the help of wire seal affixed on the calibration box cover. A stainless stamping plate provided on the terminal box ever where the verification stamp may be fixed.



The model (see the figure given above) is a positive displacement meter of nominal size of 40mm. The tested model is having flow range of 35 to 350 litres per minute. Range of viscosity of liquid measured is 0.5 CST to 200 CST. The maximum working pressure is 10.54 kg/cm². The minimum measurable quantity is 100 litres. The meter is used for measurement of batching, blending and dispensing in chemical, Petroleum, Pharmaceutical, paints, solvent, process industries and other fields, contain filling, tank truck/rail wagon loading automation and data acquisition systems.

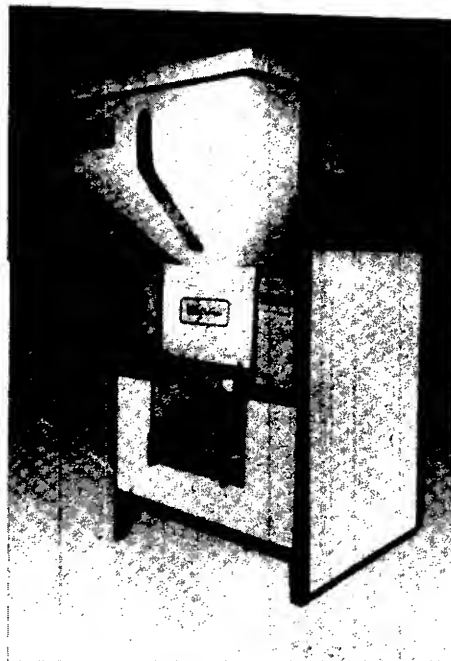
[F. No. WM-21(72)/2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 12 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 578 .—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स प्रशाद हाई टेक सिस्टम्स, 8, संगम सोसाइटी, निकट पदमावती ब्रिज, पुणे-411037 द्वारा विनिर्मित "पी एच" श्रृंखला के अस्वचालित, भरात्मक भरण मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "पी एच डब्ल्यू एफ" है (जिसे इसमें उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/388 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



यह मॉडल विकृत मापी टाइप भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित भारात्मक भरण मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 2 कि. ग्रा. है यह अधिकतम 40 थैलियां प्रति मिनट भर सकती है। मशीन, चाय, चीनी, चावल, बीज, मिष्ठान, बिस्किट, आलू चिप्स, आदि जैसे मुक्त प्रवाह उत्पादों को भरने के लिए अभिकल्पित है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के स्वचालित भरण मशीन भी होंगी जो 5 ग्रा. से 5 कि. ग्रा. तक की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाली है।

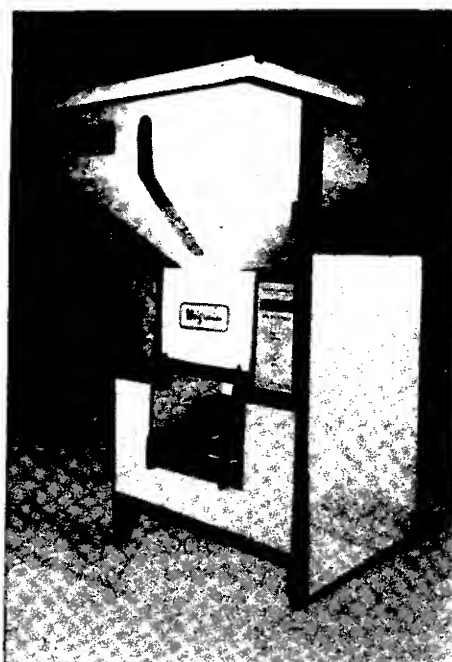
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(191)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 12th February, 2004

S.O. 578.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of automatic gravimetric filling machine of "PH-WF" series with brand name "PRASAD-HITECH" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Prasad Hi-Tech Systems, 8, Sangam Society, Near Padmawati Bridge, Pune-411037 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/388;



The Model is a strain gage type load cell based automatic gravimetric filling machine. Its maximum capacity is 2 kg. It has a maximum fill rate of 40 pouches per minute. The machine is designed for filling free flowing products like tea, sugar, rice, seeds, confectionery, biscuits, potato chips, etc.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the automatic filling machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 5g to 5 kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(191)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

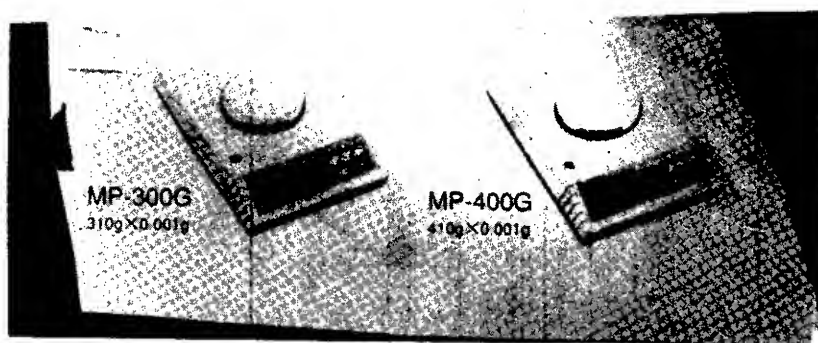
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 579.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वाई एन सी लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटिजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रित यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग 1) वाले “ए” श्रृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके नाम का नाम “सी एच वाई ओ” है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/408 सम्प्रेषित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, शुद्धता, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि० ग्रा. या उसके अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 50000 से अन्यून सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

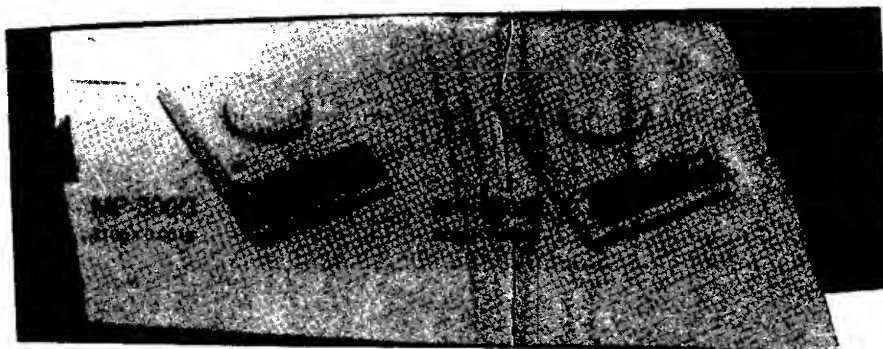
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 579.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MP" series of special accuracy (Accuracy class I) and with brand name "CHYO" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s YMC Limited, Japan and marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales(I) Pvt Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/408;

The said model (see the figure given above) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3100g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid crystal Diode display indicates the weighing result. The Instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealling is be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the model is be cover the other weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) not less than 50,000 and 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

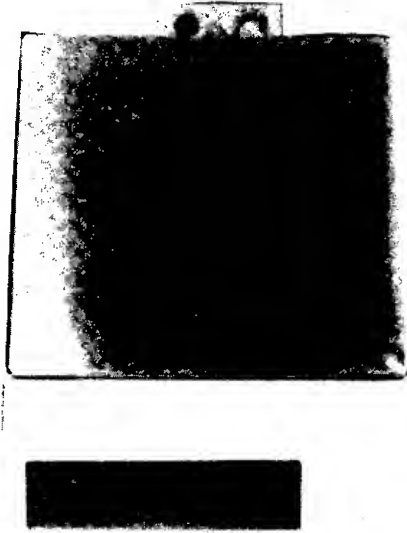
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 580.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स 'मेटलर टोलेडो ए जी को लिमिटेड, स्विटजरलैण्ड द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स 'सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, माडल (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "जी वी" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मेटलर" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/409 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव किंस्टल डायोड प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप मान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

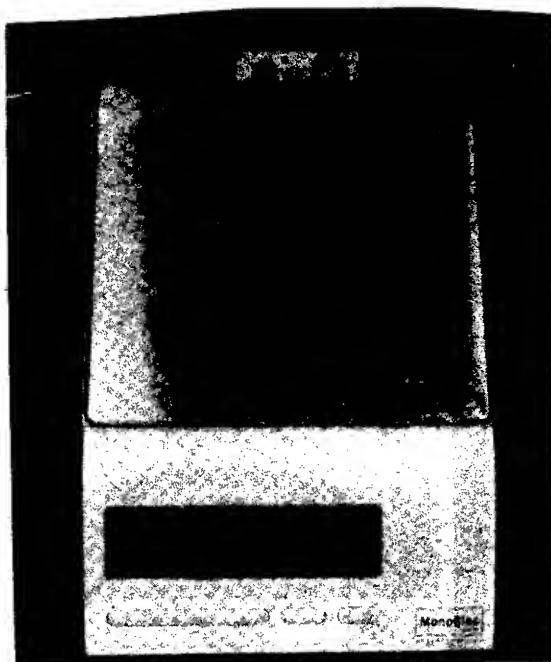
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 580.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "GB" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II), and with brand name "METTLER" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s Mettler Toledo AG CO Limited, Switzerland and marked by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/409;

The said model (see figure given above) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3100g and minimum capacity of 5g. The verification scale interval (e) is 100mg. It has a tare device with 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

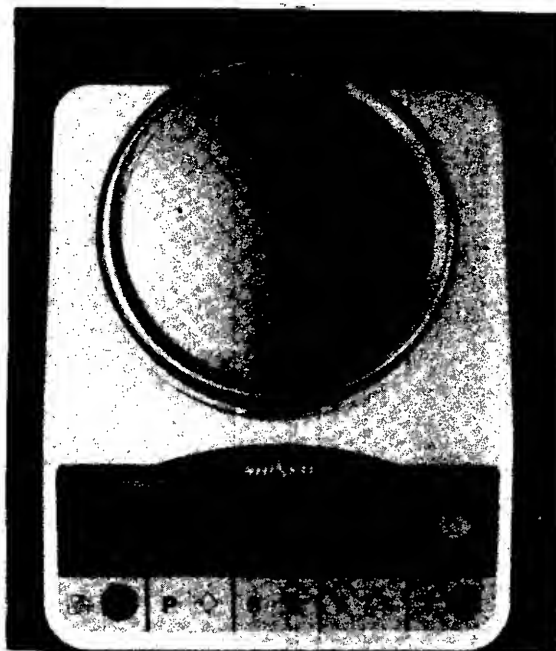
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 581.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सिनको डेन्शी को लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "डीजे" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सिनको" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/410 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त शुद्धता, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मॉक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

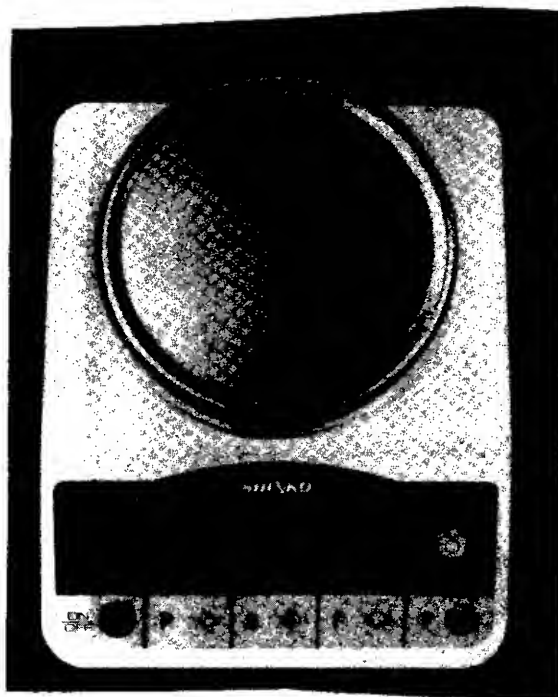
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 581.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DJ" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II), and with brand name "SHINKO" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Shinko Denshi Co. Limited, Japan and Marked by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/410;

The said Model (see figure given below) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 600g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section of the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 582.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिंको डेन्शी को लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "सीजी" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिंको" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/411 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 620 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 582.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CG" series of high accuracy (Accuracy class II), and with brand name "SHINKO" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Shinko Denshi Co. Limited, Japan and Markted by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/411;

The said model (see figure given below) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 620g and minium capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is be cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

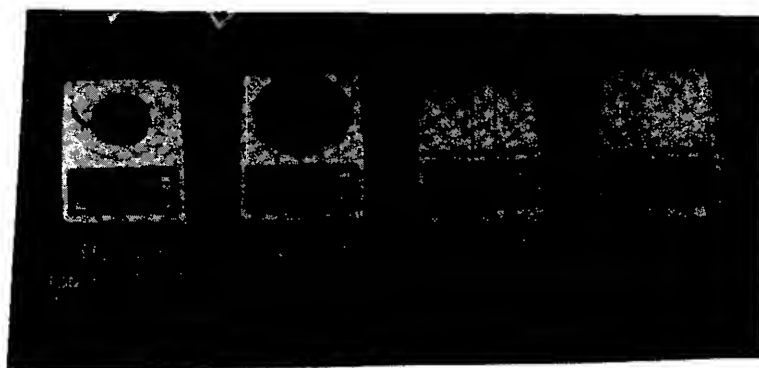
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 583.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वाई एम सी लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "एम के" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सी एच वाई ओ" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/412 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्शन तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की गई है।



अतः, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम 36 की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

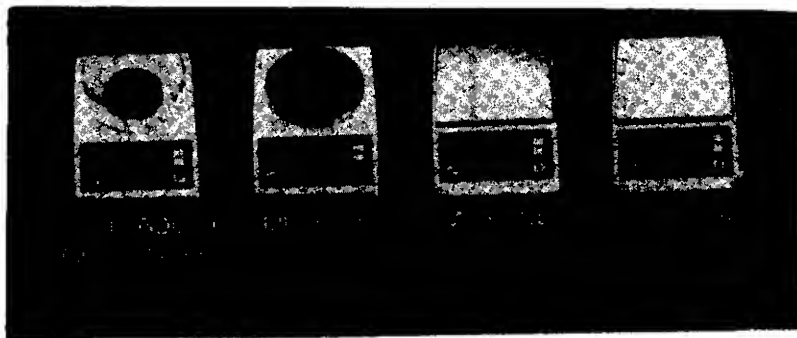
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 583.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MK" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II), and with brand name "CHYO" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s YMC Limited, Japan and marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/412;

The said model (see figure given below) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 600g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 584.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथावत बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिमादजु कारपोरेशन, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले "बी एल" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिमादजु" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/413 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 620 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जानी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम 36 की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 मि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

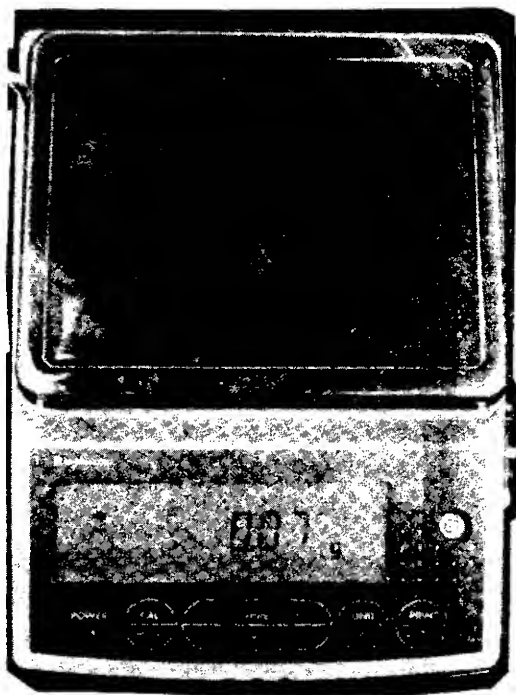
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 584.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "BL" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II), and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Shimadzu Corporation, Japan and Marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/413;

The said Model (see figure given below) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 620g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

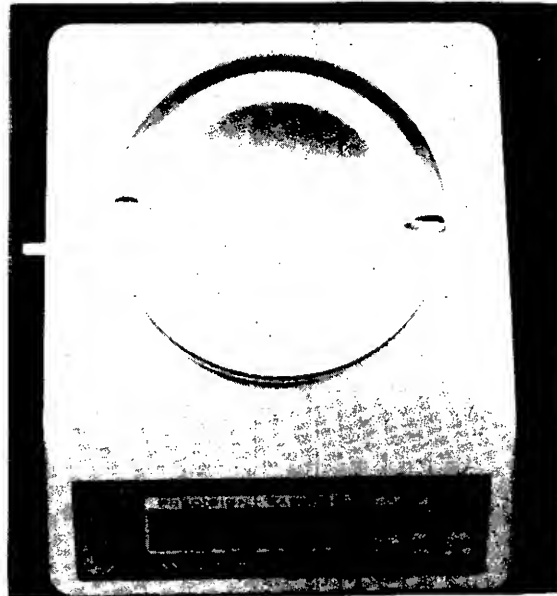
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 585.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स जाडेवर स्केल कं., ताईवान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग) वाले "स्नग" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइम, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "जाडेवर" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/414 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जानी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम 36 की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें क धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

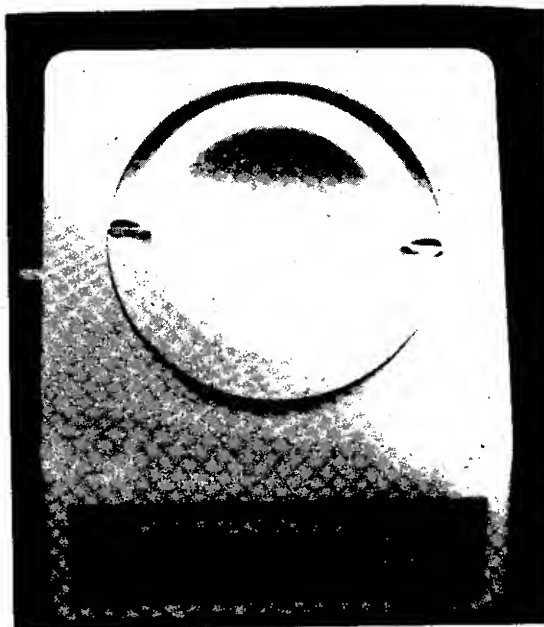
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 585.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "SNUG" series of High accuracy (Accuracy class II), and with brand name "JADEVER" (hereinafter referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Jadever Scale Co., Taiwan, and Marked by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/414;

The said Model (see figure given above) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 300g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 586.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एंड कंपनी लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "एफ एक्स" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइम, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एंड" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/415 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3100 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जानी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम 36 की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50000 ($\geq 50,000$) से अनधिक सत्यापन माप मान अन्तराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 586.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "FX" series of Special accuracy (Accuracy class I), and with brand name "AND" (herein referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s AND Co. Limited, Japan, and Marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/415;

The said model (see figure given above) is a strain gauge typed based range weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3100g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid crystal Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) not less than 50,000 ($\geq 50,000$) and with 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 587.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिंको देशी कं० लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा निर्मित विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "शिंको" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड नाम "शिंको" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/416 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3000 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जानी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम 36 की धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50000 ($\geq 50,000$) से अनधिक सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^5 , 2×10^5 या 5×10^5 के हैं, जिसमें के घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

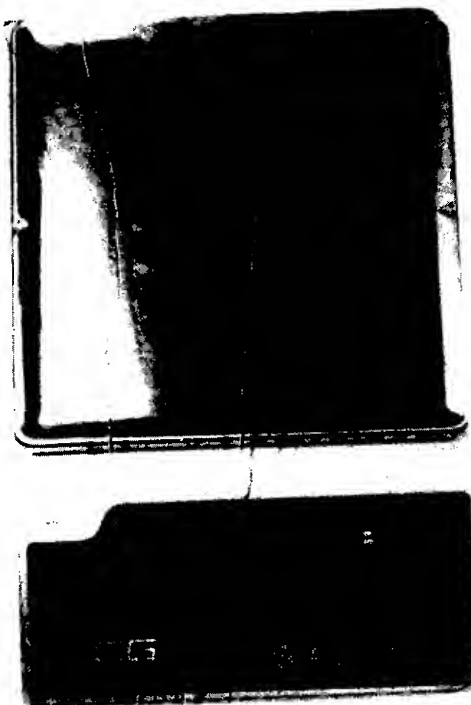
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 587.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CG" series of Special accuracy (Accuracy class I), and with brand name "SHINKO" (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Shinko Deshi Co. Limited, Japan, and Marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/416;

The said model (see figure given above) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3000g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid crystal Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing is to be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) not less than 50,000 ($\geq 50,000$) and with 'e' value 1mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

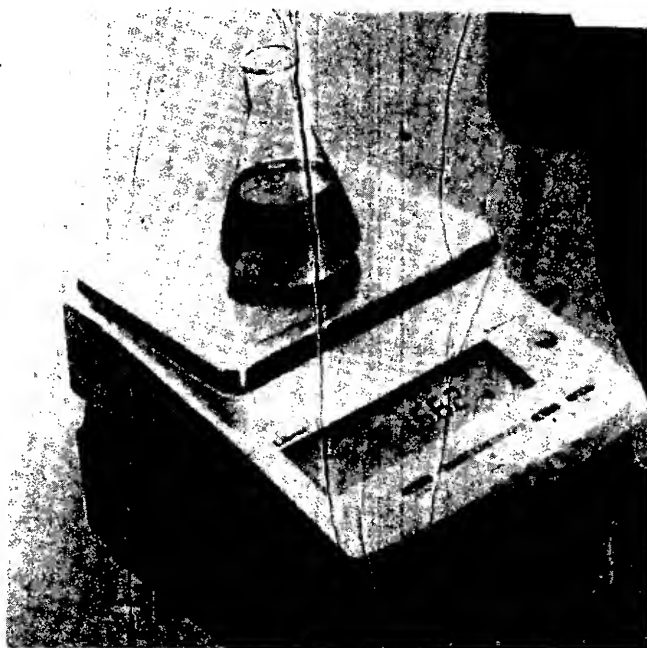
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 588.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिमादजु कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटीजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौशाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "बी एल" श्रृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिमादजु" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/417 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1200 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि. ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डिस्प्ले प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जानी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक. यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 ($>50,000$) से अत्यून सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

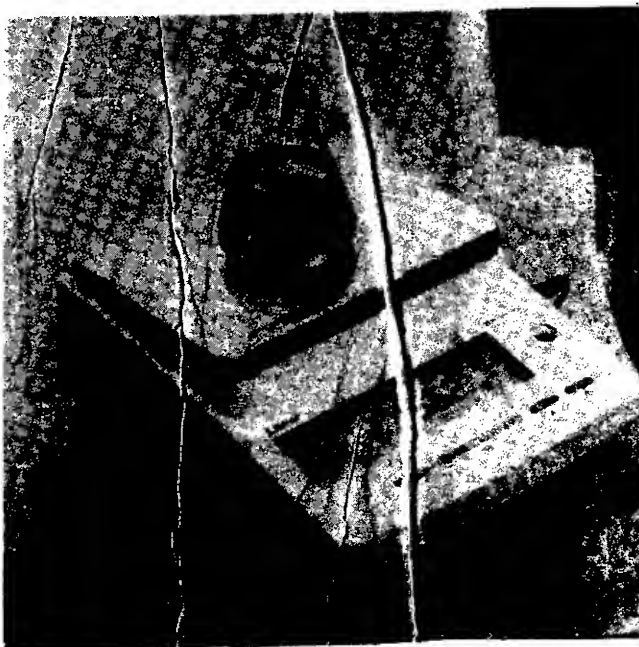
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 588.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "BL" series of Special accuracy (Accuracy class I), and with brand name "SHIMADZU" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Shimadzu Corporation Limited, Japan, and Marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/417;

The said model (see figure given above) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 1200g and minimum capacity of 200 mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing: In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) not less than 50,000 ($>50,000$) and with 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

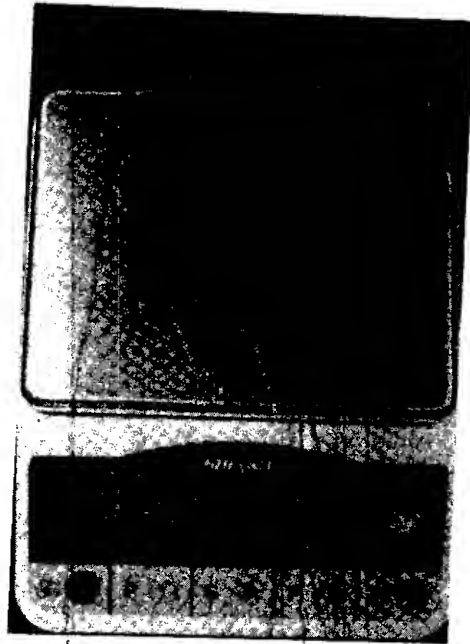
नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 589.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स शिन्को देशी कं० लिमिटेड, जापान द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स सिटिजन स्केल्स (आई) प्रा. लिमिटेड, 3, पुष्पांजली बिल्डिंग, गौसाला लेन, मालाड (पूर्व) मुंबई-400097 द्वारा विक्रीत विशेष यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग I) वाले "डी जे" शृंखला के स्वतःसूचक, अस्वचालित, टेबल टॉप टाइप, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिन्को" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/418 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 3000 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 1 ग्राम है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 10 मि. ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आद्येतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आद्येतुलन प्रभाव है। द्रव क्रिस्टल डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

सीलबन्दी : स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सीलबन्दी की जानी है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 50,000 ($\geq 50,000$) से अन्यून सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की संख्या सहित 50 कि. ग्राम तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जिसमें के धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(58)/2000]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

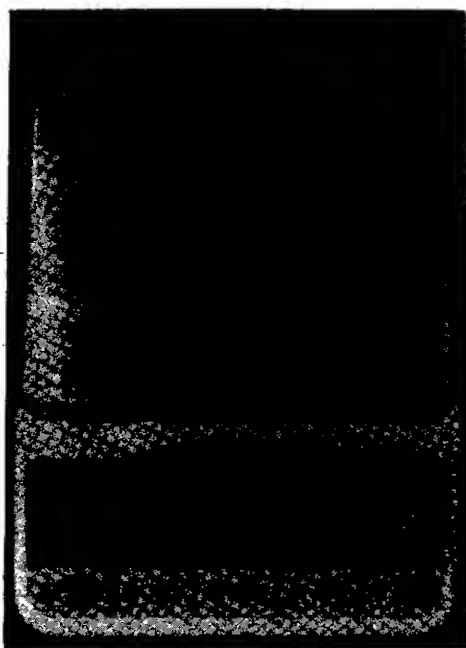
New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 589.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "DJ" series of Special accuracy (Accuracy class I) and with brand name "SHINKO" (herein after referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Shinko Deshi Co. Limited, Japan, and Marketed by M/s. Citizen Scales (I) Pvt. Limited, 3, Pushpanjali Building, Gaushala Lane, Malad (East) Mumbai-400097 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/418;

The said model (see figure given above) is a weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 3000g and minimum capacity of 1g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10 mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 volts and 50-Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing the stamping plate, the sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine to avoid fraudulent practices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model is to cover the weighing instrument of similar make, and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50 kg and with number of verification scale interval (n) not less than 50,000 ($\geq 50,000$) and with 'e' value of 1mg or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(58)/2000]

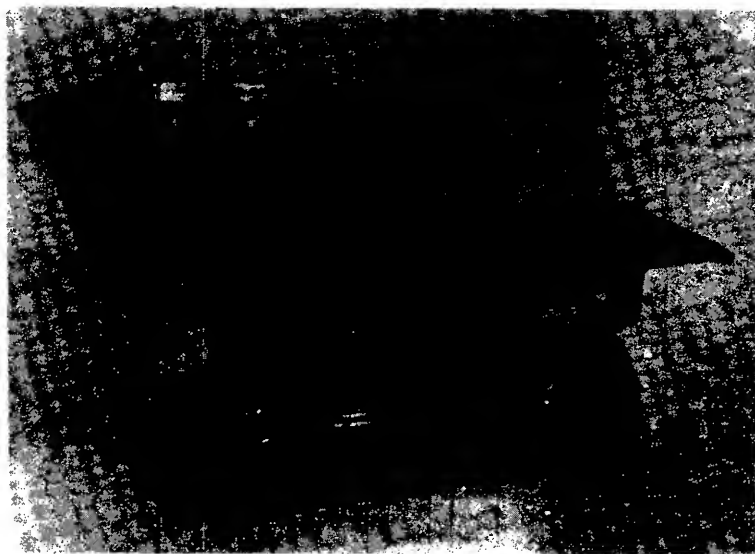
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 590.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स माडर्न स्टील वर्क्स 652, गली नं. 14, गांधी चौक, गऊशाला फाटक, गाजियाबाद उ. प्र. काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एम एस डब्ल्यू" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/511 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है। समरूप काउन्टर मशीन 500 ग्राम से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(261)/2002]

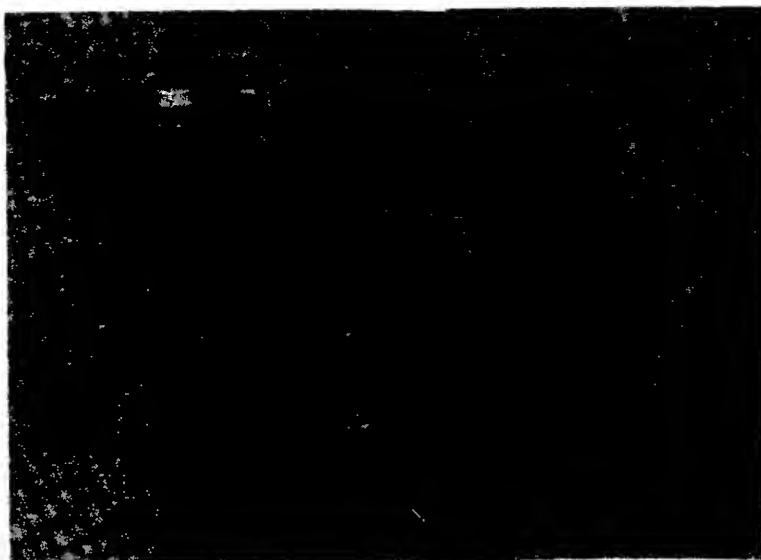
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 590.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby publishes the certificate of approval of the model of counter machine with brand name "MSW" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Modern Steel Works, 652, Gali No. 14, Gandhi Chowk, Gaushala Phatak, Gaziabad Uttar Pradesh and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/511;

The said model (See the figure given below) is a counter machine. The maximum capacity is 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the counter machine of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity from 500g up to 50kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

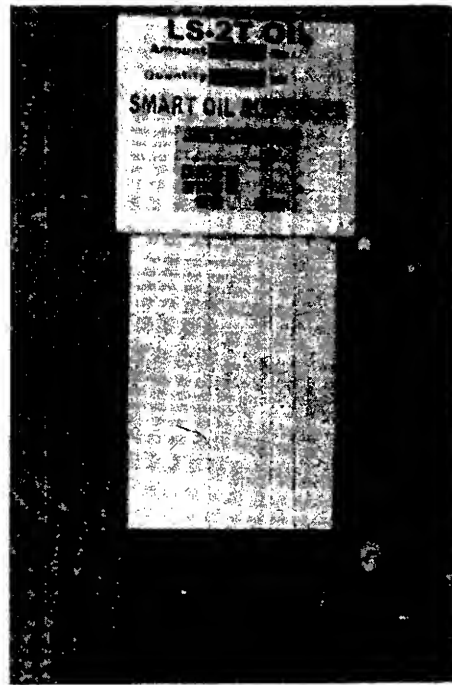
[F. No. WM-21(261)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 591.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स स्मार्ट डिस्पेंसर प्राईवेट लिमिटेड, प्लॉट सं. ई-187, जी आई डी सी एलेक्ट्रॉनिक इस्टेट, गांधी नगर-382028 द्वारा विनिर्मित अंकीय संपरिवर्तन सहित वितरक बंधित से संपरिवर्तित स्वचालित आयल वितरक के लिए संपरिवर्तित किट के माडल का जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "स्मार्ट" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह्न आई एन डी/09,2003/216 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल, अंकीय संपदरश सहित उपकरण से संबंधित परिवर्तित स्वचालित आयल वितरक के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 मिली लीटर से 500 मिली लीटर की है जिसमें कम से कम 10 मिली लीटर काउंट के लिए है। यह पेट्रोल/डीजल पंप में स्नेहक तेल वितरक के लिए उपयोग किया जाता है।

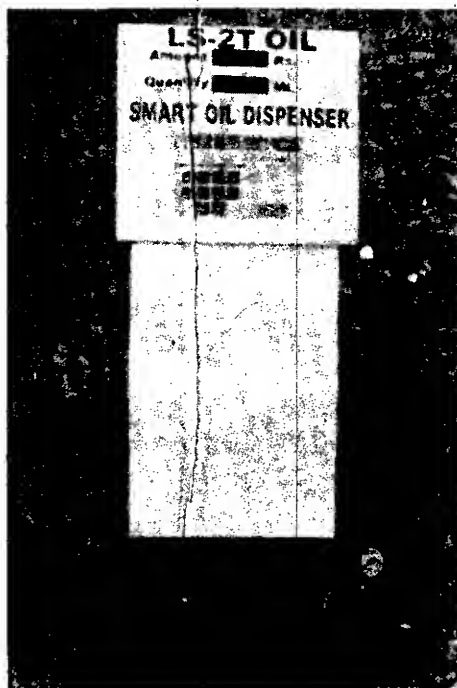
[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(42)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 591.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of conversion kit for converting Automatic Oil Dispenser to dispenser with digital indication and with brand name "SMART" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Smart Dispenser Pvt. Ltd., plot No. E-187, G.I.D.C. Electronic Estate, Gandhi Nagar-382028 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/216;



The said model is a conversion kit for converting automatic oil dispenser to instrument with digital indication. Its maximum capacity range is from 300 ml to 500 ml with least count of 10 ml. It is used for dispensing of lubricating oil in petrol/diesel pumps.

[F. No. WM-21(42)/2002]

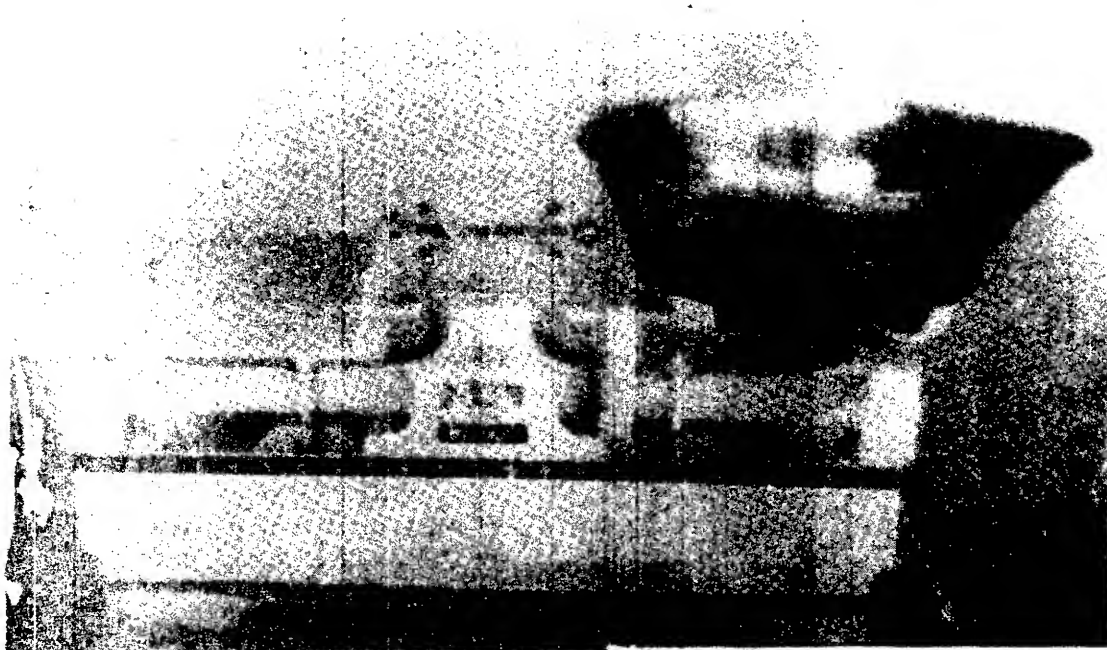
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 592.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लुहार मुलजी नारान, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकुंडला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित "मुर्गा" काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मुर्गा" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/474 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (आकृति देखें) एक काउन्टर मशीन है जिसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है से विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्राम से 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(81)/2003]

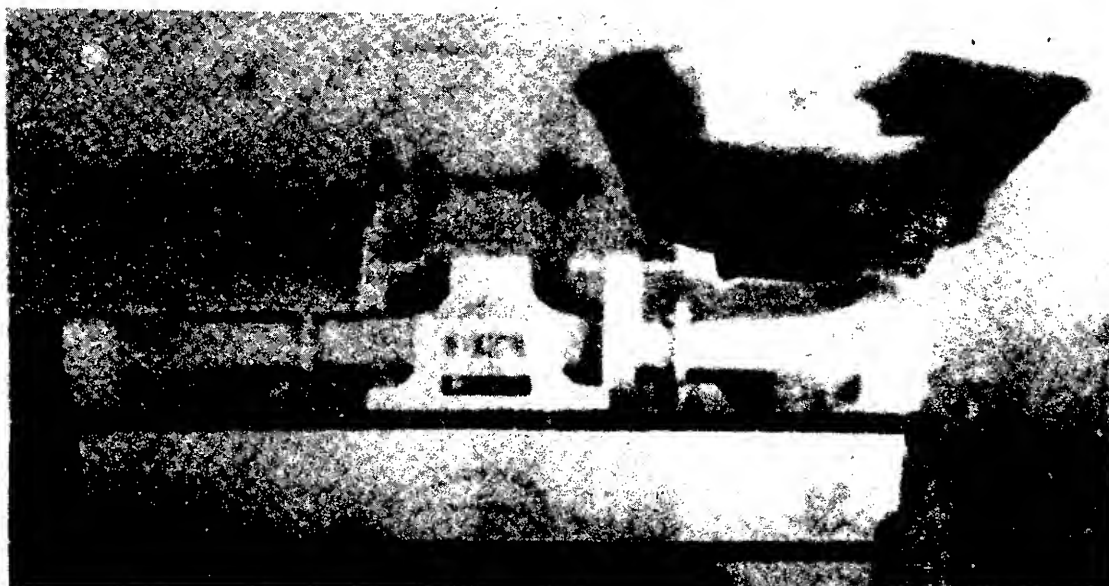
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 592.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of a counter machine with brand name "MURGA" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s Luhar Mulji Naran, Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla-364515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/474;

The said model (see figure given below) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 5kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g to 50kg, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(81)/2003]

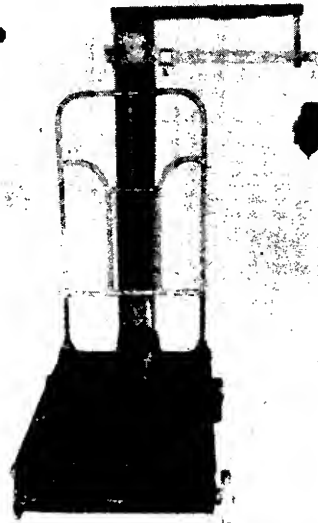
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 593.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ठाकुर स्केल कम्पनी, 4623, रामनगर, सुलतान विंड रोड, अमृतसर, पंजाब द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेट फार्म मशीन-प्रो भार प्रकार) जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ठाकुर स्केल" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/540 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल स्टील याई सहित यांत्रिक प्रकार के लीवर पर आधारित असंचालित तोलन उपकरण (यांत्रिक प्लेटफार्म मशीन-प्रो भार प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 300 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है और मध्यम यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) से संबंधित है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 100 ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 1000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(72)/2003]

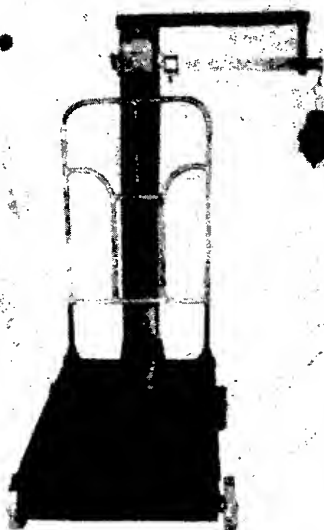
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 593.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of, Non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform machine-pro weight type) with steel yard (hereinafter referred to as the said model) belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "THAKUR SCALE", manufactured by M/s. Thakur Scale Company, 4623, Ram Nagar, Sultanwind Road, Amritsar, Punjab and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/540;

The said model is a mechanical type liver based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Platform machine-Pro weight type) with steel yard maximum capacity 300kg, minimum capacity 2kg, and belonging to medium accuracy class (accuracy class-III). The value of verification scale interval 'e' is 100g.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg. and up to 1000kg. and with number of verification scale, interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

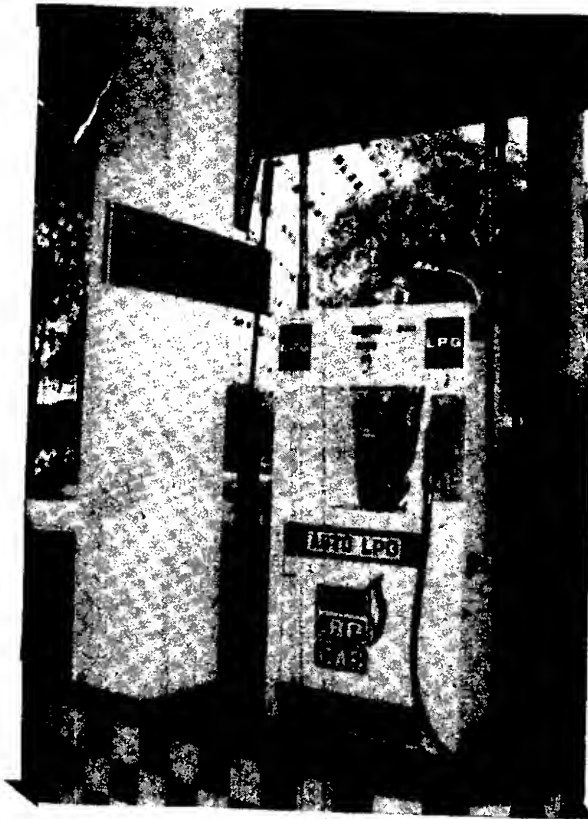
[F. No. WM-21 (72)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 3 मार्च 2004

का.आ. 594.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कॉम्पैक इंडस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड, 52 वाल्स रोड पेनरोज, आंकलैंड, न्यूजीलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित और मैसर्स लेकाक इंजीनियर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, जे-19, उद्योग नगर, रोहतक रोड, नई दिल्ली-110041 द्वारा भारत में विक्रीत एक आर 40 पी के द्रवित.पेट्रोलियम गैस ईंधन वितरक पंप है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/541 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



माडल की तकनीकी विशेषताएं निम्न प्रकार हैं—

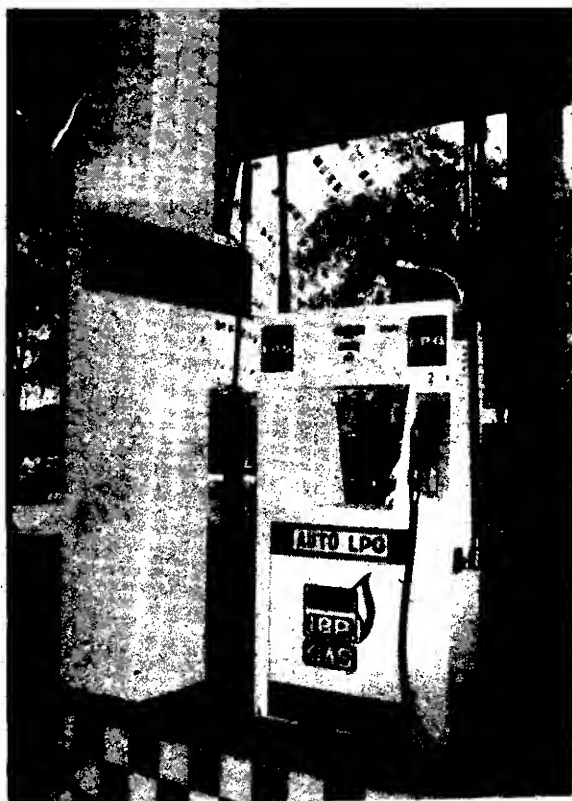
तकनीकी विशेषताएं :	माडल की 40 लीटर/मिनट अधिकतम प्रवाह दर है।
मात्रा उपदर्शन :	0.01 लीटर की बढ़ोत्तरी में 999.99 लीटर
कीमत संप्रदर्शन :	999.99 रुपए
अधिकतम प्रवाह दर :	40 लीटर/मिनट
न्यूनतम प्रवाह दर :	4 लीटर/मिनट
न्यूनतम माप मात्रा :	2 लीटर/मिनट
मापे गए हाइड्रोकार्बन की रेंज का घनत्व :	0.5 से 20 एम पी ए एस (20 डिग्री सेंटीग्रेड पर)
मुहर बंद करना :	मीटर के लिए यांत्रिकी कैलिबरेटर के और के कारक स्विच दोनों को अनुमोदित प्रकार की मुहरों से सीलबन्द किया जाएगा।
वर्ग :	0.5
अधिकतम हवा का दबाव :	26 बार

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(162)/2003]
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 3rd March, 2004

S.O. 594.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is along with the model approval and test results, granted by the National Standards Commission, Australia is satisfied that the models described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of, the Liquefied Petroleum Gasd fuel dispensing pump with digital display (hereinafter referred to as the said model) of MR 40p manufactured by M/s. Compac Industries Ltd., 52 Walls Road Penrose, Auckland, New Zealand and sold in India by M/s. Laycock Engineers Pvt. Ltd., J-19, Udyog Nagar, Rohtak Road, New Delhi-110041 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/2003/541;



The technical features of the model are as follow :

Technical features	:	The model has maximum flow rate 40 litre/min
Volume indication	:	999.99 litre in increament of 0.01 litre
Price Display	:	Rs. 999.99
Maximum Flow rate	:	40 litre/minute
Minimum flow rate	:	4 litre/min
Minimum measure Quantity	:	2 litre/min
Density range of hydrocarbons measured	:	0.5 to 20 m Pas (at 20° C)
Sealing	:	The mechanical calibrator for the meter and the K-factor switch are both sealed with approved type seals. These seals may carry the mark of verification.
Accuracy class	:	0.5
Maximum Pressure	:	26 bar

[F. No. WM-21 (162)/2003]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का. आ. 595.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स नेशनल, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकुण्डला-मैकेनिकल काउण्टर मशीन के माडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "नेशनल" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह 09/2003/79 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृत काउण्टर मशीन की अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त माडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित माडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के मैकेनिकल काउण्टर मशीन भी शामिल होंगी जिनके लिए 500 ग्राम से 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21 (19)/2002]

पी.ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 595.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of mechanical counter machine (herein-after referred to as the said model) with brand name "National Scale", manufactured by M/s. National, Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla-364515 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/03/79;

The said model (see the figure given below) is a mechanical counter machine with a maximum capacity of 10 kg.



Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the mechanical counter machines of similar make, accuracy and performance with maximum capacity in the range 500g. to 50kg. manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21 (19)/2002]

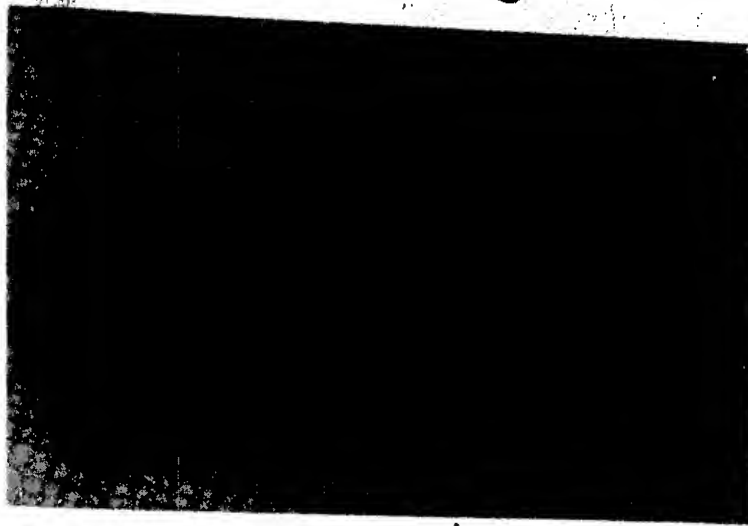
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 596.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स लुहार नारायण देवराज, शिवाजी नगर, सावरकुंडला-364515 द्वारा विनिर्मित काउंटर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "एल एन डी" (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिन्ह आई एन डी/09/2003/479 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (दी गई आकृति देखें) एक काउंटर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है।



और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन, यथार्थता के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्मित किया गया है, 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्रा. की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता के उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(27)/2002]

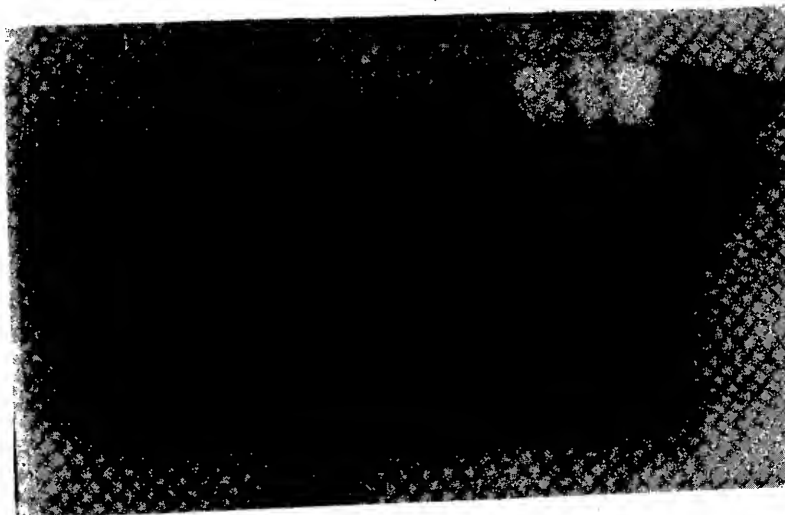
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 596.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of a counter machine with brand Name "L.N.D." (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Luhar Naran Devraj, Shivaji Nagar, Savarkundla-364 515 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/479;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 500g. to 50kg., manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design accuracy and with the same materials with which the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(27)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 597.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स ए सी ई कारपोरेशन, 105, अप्सरा अपार्टमेंट, अप्सरा थिएटर, गुलटेकड़ी, पुणे-411037, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले "एम.एस.-पी.एफ." शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेट फार्म प्रकार) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मास्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/504 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है।



उक्त मॉडल विकृत मापी प्रकार के भार सेल पर आधारित एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 500 ग्राम है, सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल 10 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द भी किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 5,000 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम से 300 कि. ग्राम तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 हैं, 'के' जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(343)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 597.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issue and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Platform type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MSPF" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MASTER" (herein referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Ace Corporation, 105, Apsara Apartment Near Apsara Theatre, Gultekdi, Pune-411 037, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/504;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with maximum capacity of 120kg. and minimum capacity of 500g. The verification scale interval (e) is 10g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent parties.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity in the range of 50kg. to 300kg., with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5,000 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

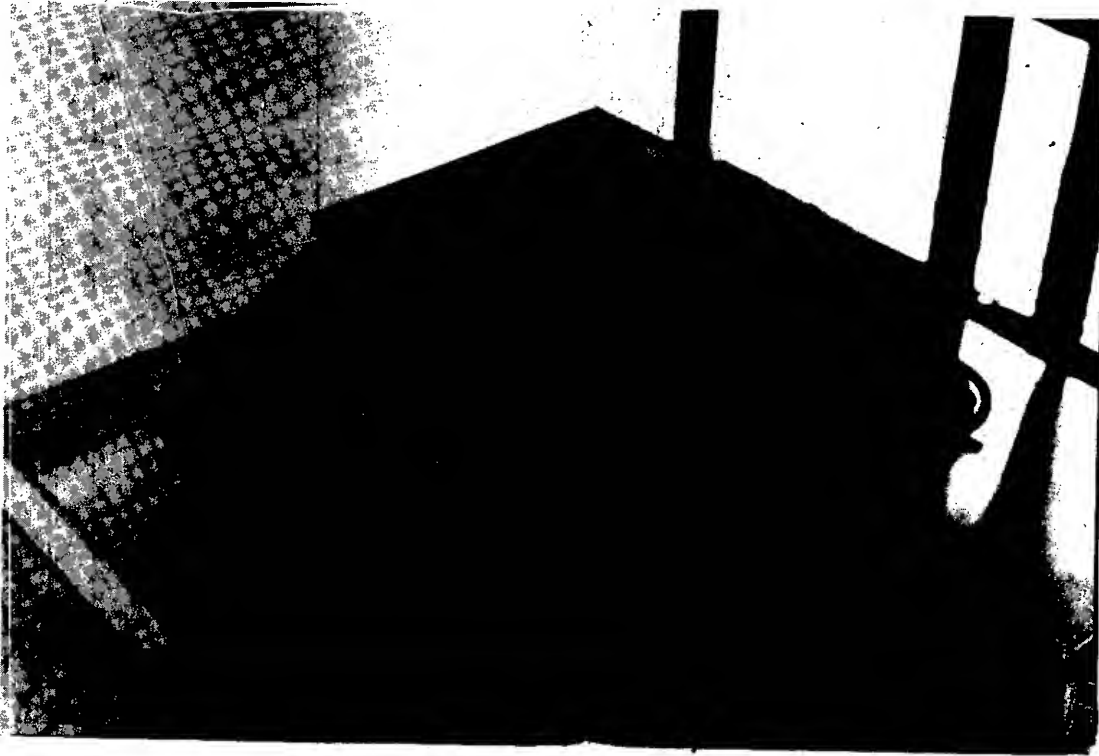
[F. No. WM-21(343)/2002]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 598.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए सैसस ए सी ई कारपोरेशन, 105, अप्सरा अपार्टमेंट, अप्सरा थिएटर, गुलटेकड़ी, पुणे-411037, महाराष्ट्र द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-2) वाले "एम.एस.-टी.डी." शृंखला के अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "मास्टर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/503 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;



उक्त मॉडल विकृत मापी प्रकार के भार सेल पर आधारित एक अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबल टाप प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 22 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्राम है, सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल 2 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्द भी किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्मित है, से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. या अधिक के "ई" माप के लिए 100 से 50,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) की अधिकतम क्षमता 50 कि. ग्राम तक हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$ हैं, 'के' जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

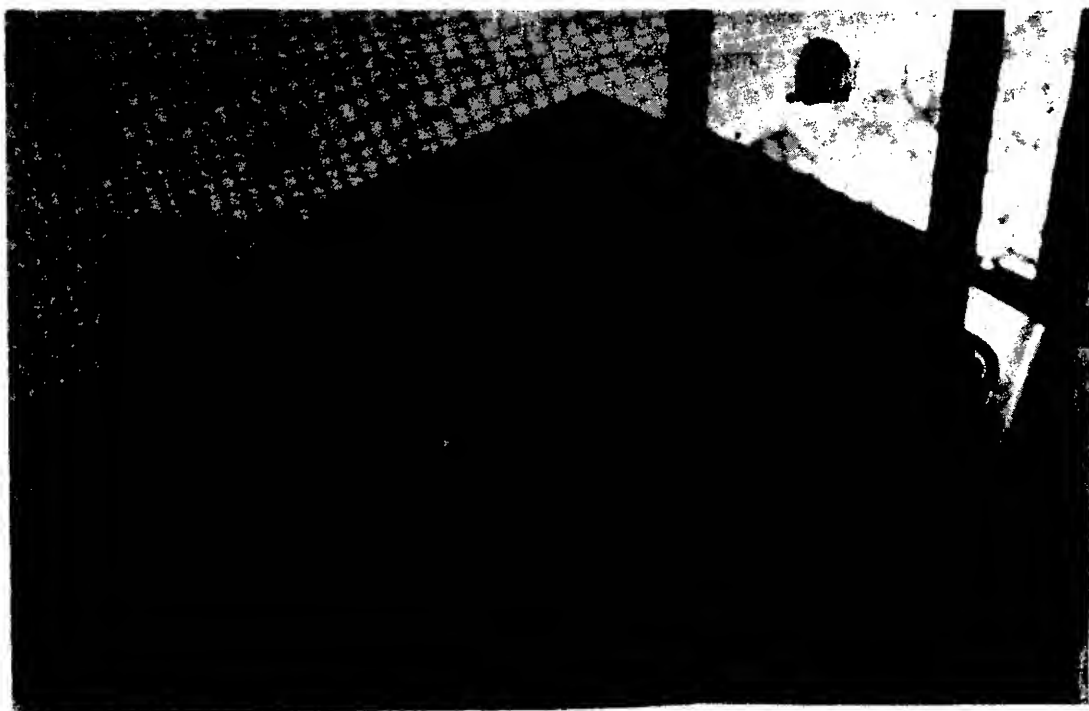
[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(343)/2002]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 598.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issue and publishes the certificate of approval of non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "MSTT" series of high accuracy (accuracy class-II) and with brand name "MASTER" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Ace Corporation, 105, Apsara Apartment Near Apsara Theatre, Gultekdi, Pune-411 037, Maharashtra and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/503;



The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 22kg. and minimum capacity of 100g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternative current power supply;

In addition to sealing the stamping plate, sealing shall also be done to prevent the opening of the machine for fraudulent partices.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 50,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(343)/2002]

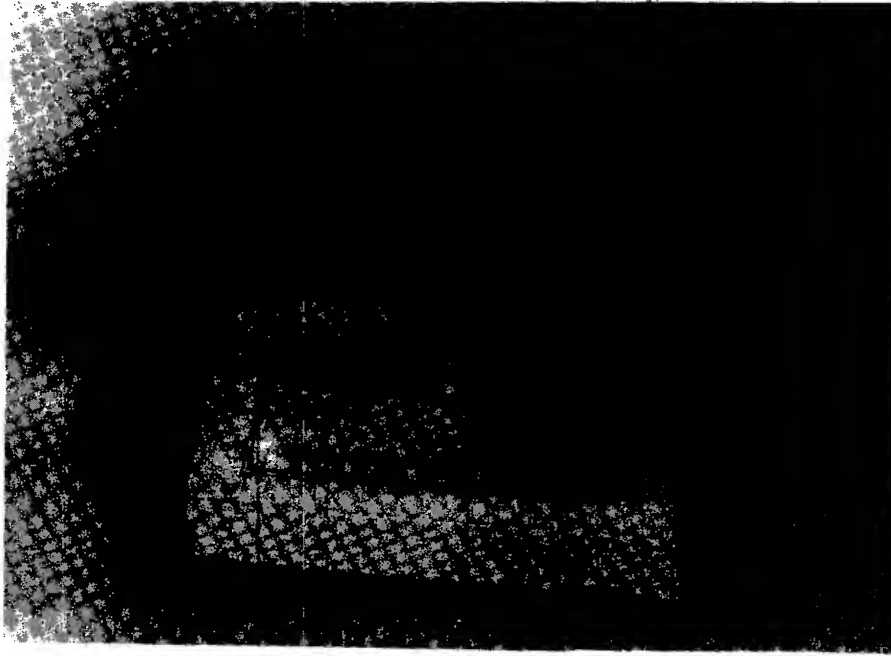
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 599.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स कलकत्ता मैन्युफैक्चरिंग कं., 8/एच/1 राममोहन बेरालेन, कलकत्ता-700046 द्वारा विनिर्मित सी एम 200 आई टी यथार्थता वर्ग (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "सी एम 200 आई टी" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटॉप प्रकार) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "सी एम एम सी" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन विह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/585 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) एक विकृतमापी प्रकार के भार सेल पर आधारित तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5 कि. ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 ग्राम है, सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) का मान 1 ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार से मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील भी बन्द किया जाता है।

और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि. ग्रा. से 2 ग्राम तक "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्राम या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल सहित 50 कि. ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 है, 'के' जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम. 21(268)/2001]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 599.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of self-indicating, non-automatic (Table top type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "CM 200 IT" series of medium accuracy (accuracy class-III) and with brand name "CMMC" (herein referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Calcutta Manufacturing Co., 8/H/1, Rammohan Bera Lane, Kolkata-700 046 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/585;

The said model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 5kg. and minimum capacity of 20g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The light emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hertz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing shall be done to prevent the opening of machine for fraudulent partices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 50kg. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100mg. to 2g. and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(268)/2001]

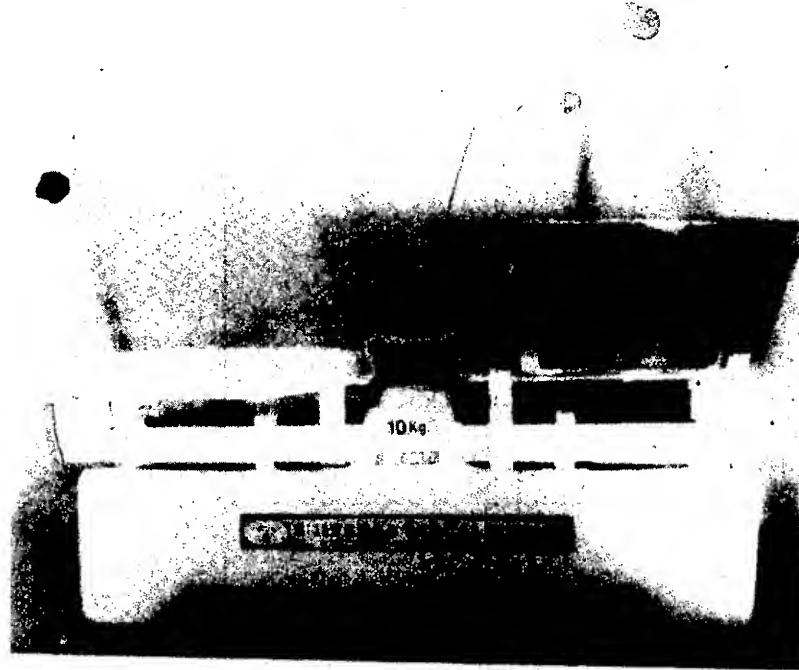
P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 600.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स शिव शक्ति स्केल इण्डस्ट्रीज, मलिबाई रोड, सावर कुण्डला-364515 गुजरात द्वारा विनिर्मित काउन्टर मशीन के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "शिव शक्ति" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/36 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) काउन्टर मशीन है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 10 कि. ग्राम है।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 500 ग्रा. से 50 कि. ग्राम तक विनिर्मित रेंज की क्षमता।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(200)/2001]

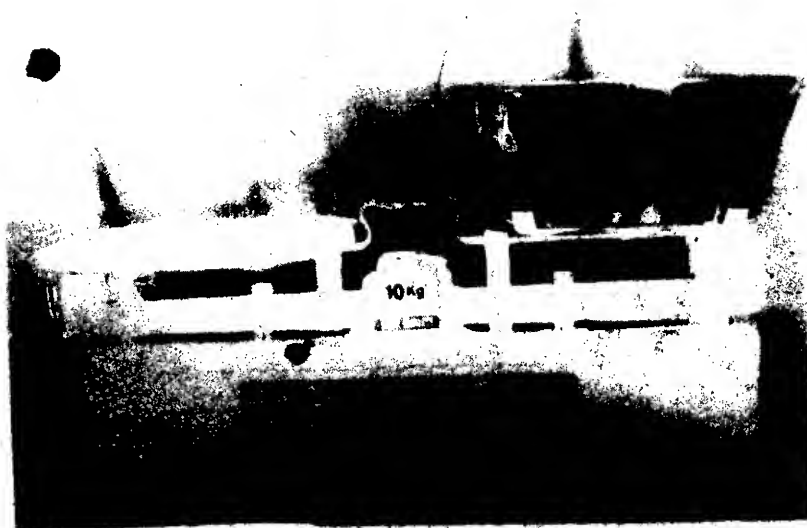
पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 600.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of counter machine (herein referred to as the Model), with brand name "SHIV SHAKTI" manufactured by M/s. Shivshakti Scale Industries, Manibhai Road, Savarkundla-364515 (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/36;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a counter machine. Its maximum capacity is 10kg.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity in the range of 500g. to 50kg., manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(200)2001]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

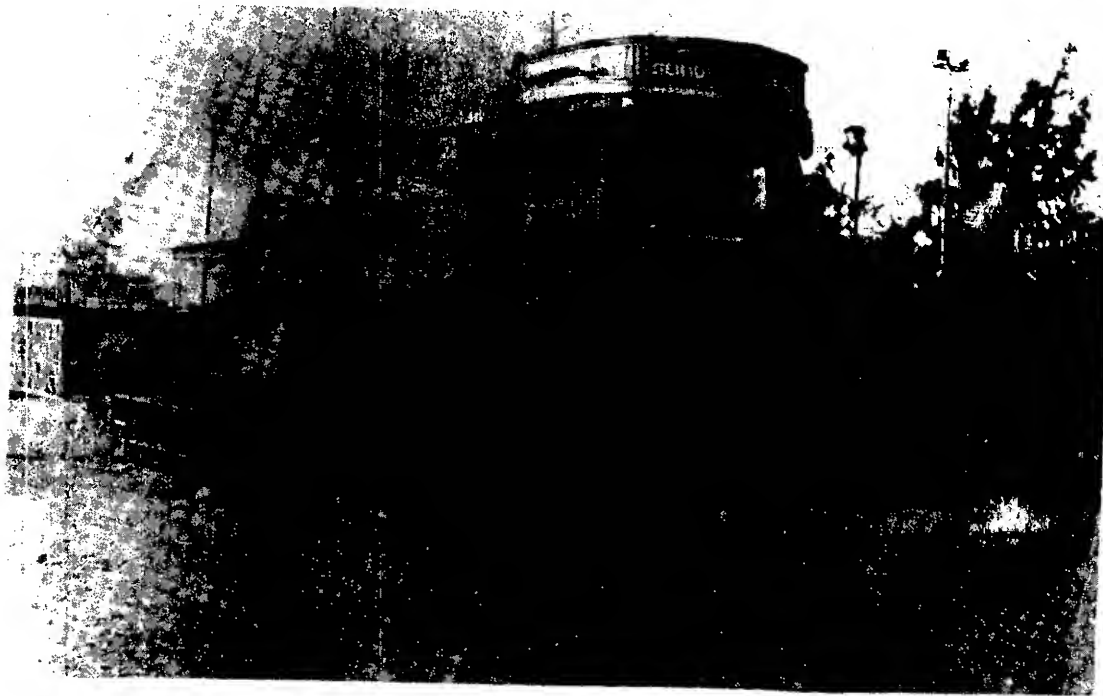
नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 6/1.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इन्डेवर इन्स्ट्रुमेंट्स प्रा. ए-1, आनन्द चैम्बर्स, निकट उच्च न्यायालय, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद-382350 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "इन्डेवर" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्वचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (बहुभार सेल टाइप वे ब्रिज) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्डेवर" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/461 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बहुभार सेल आधारित वे ब्रिज टाइप का तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्राम है, सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टॉपिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्दी की जानी चाहिये।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मान अंतराल संख्या सहित 5 टन से 50 टन तक की रेंज की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 है जिसमें 'के' घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य है।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(42)/97]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

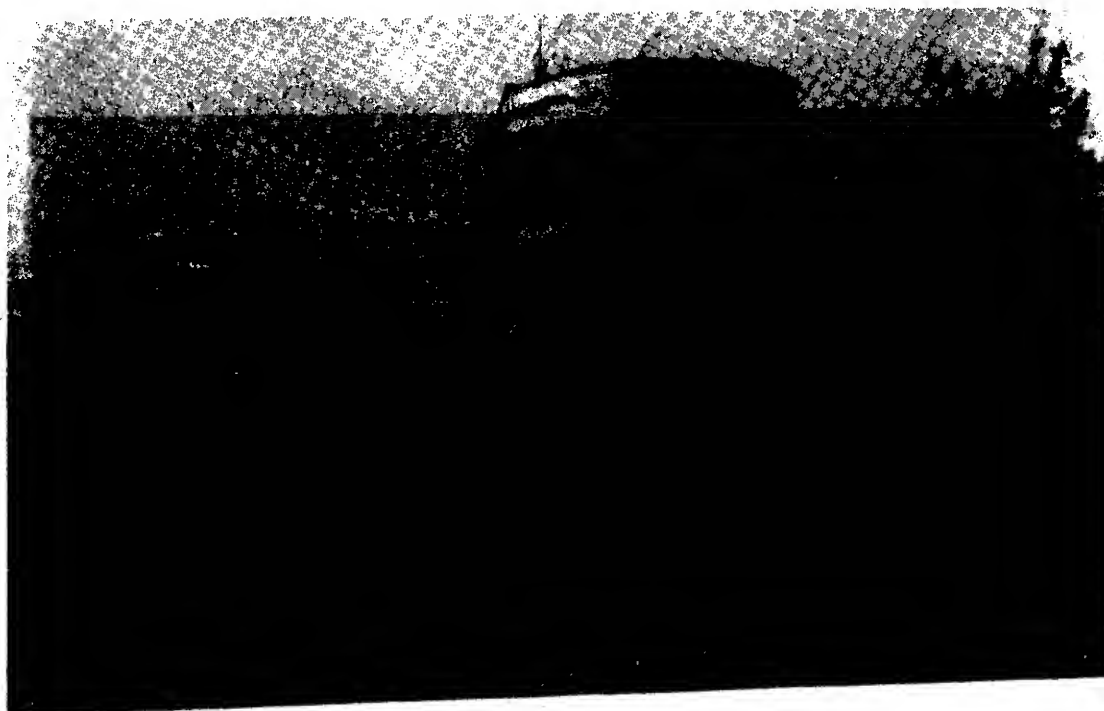
New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 601.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issue and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Multi load cell type weigh bridge) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Endeavour" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Endeavour" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Endeavour Instruments Pvt. A-1, Anand Chambers, Near High Court, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-382350 Gujarat and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/461;

The said Model (figure given below) is a multi load cell based weigh bridge type weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent partices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 5 tonne and 50 tonnes and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(42)/97]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 602.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट तथा माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उपधारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स इन्डेवर इस्ट्रुमेन्ट्स प्रा. ए-1, आनन्द चैम्बर्स, निकट उच्च न्यायालय, नवरंगपुरा, अहमदाबाद-382350 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-3) वाले "इन्डेवर" शृंखला के स्वतः सूचक, अस्पृचालित, अंकक सूचन सहित तोलन उपकरण (वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "इन्डेवर" है (जिसे इसमें मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/2003/460 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र जारी और प्रकाशित करती है;

उक्त मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) विकृतमापी भार सेल आधारित टाइप वे ब्रिज के लिए संपरिवर्तन किट तोलन उपकरण है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 टन और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 कि. ग्राम है, सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) का मान 5 कि. ग्राम है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

स्टाम्पिंग प्लेट को सीलबन्द करने के अतिरिक्त, कपटपूर्ण व्यवहारों के लिए मशीन को खोलने से रोकने के लिए सील बन्दी की जाना चाहिये।



और, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उपधारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के इस अनुमोदन प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धान्त डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 कि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन माप अंतराल संख्या सहित 5 टन से 50 टन के बीच की रेंज में अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 के हैं जो 'के' घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा.सं. डब्ल्यू. एम.-21(42)/97]

पी. ए. कृष्णामूर्ति, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2004

S.O. 602.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (See the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over period of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issue and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of the self-indicating, non-automatic (Conversion Kit for weigh bridge type) weighing instrument with digital indication of "Endeavour" series of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) and with brand name "Endeavour" (herein referred to as the Model), manufactured by M/s. Endeavour Instruments Pvt. A-1, Anand Chambers Near, High Court, Navrangpura, Ahmedabad-382350 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/2003/460;

The said Model (See the figure given below) is a strain gauge load cell based type (conversion kit for weigh bridge) weighing instrument with a maximum capacity of 30 tonne and minimum capacity of 100 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting diode display indicates the weighing result. The instruments operates on 230 V, 50 Hz alternate current power supply;

Sealing : In addition to sealing stamping plate, sealing is done to prevent the opening machine for fraudulent partices.



Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (12) of the said Section the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the Model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, design, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity ranging between 5 tonnes and 50 tonnes and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1kg. or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , k being the positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design, accuracy and with the same materials with which, the approved Model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(42)/97]

P. A. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Director of Legal Metrology

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 603.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग) पो.बा.सं. 4, डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : नडीयाद		जिला : खेड़ा		राज्य : गुजरात	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	क्षेत्रफल एरिया	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
केरीयावी	748		0	03	70
	749		0	02	48
दंताली	280		0	07	45

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/4/2002-ओ आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004

S. O. 603.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest, that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division), Post Box No. 4, Post Office Viramgam, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150;

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Nadiad		District : Kheda		State : Gujarat	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-division No.	Hectare	Area Area	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Keriavi	748		0	03	70
	749		0	02	48
Dantali	280		0	07	45

[F. No. R.-25011/4/2002-OR-1]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.अ. 604.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोक हित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से, जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग) पो.बा.सं. 4, डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : वडोदरा		जिला : वडोदरा		राज्य : गुजरात	
				क्षेत्रफल	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	हेक्टर	एरिया	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
अनगढ	574		0	01	65
	571		0	02	59
	570		0	01	25

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/5/2002-ओ आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004

S. O. 604.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest, that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division), Post Box No. 4, Post Office Viramgam, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150;

SCHEDULE

Tahuka : Vadodara		District : Vadodara		State : Gujarat	
				Area	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-division No.	Hectare	Area	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Anagadh	574		0	01	65
	571		0	02	59
	570		0	01	25

[F. No. R.-25011/5/2002 OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 605.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है, उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में तथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर.एम. पंड्या, संक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन) प्रभाग पो.बा.सं. 4 डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला, अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : आणंद		जिला : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या.	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्गमीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
संदेसर	1473		0	06	67	
	1476		0	01	21	
गाना	212	1	0	03	57	
	212	(2+3)	0	01	17	
	220	2	0	02	23	
मेघवा गांव	222		0	11	90	

[फा. स. आर.-25011/7/2002/ओ आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004

S.O. 605.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest, that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division), Post Box No. 4, Post Office Viramgam, District-Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150;

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Anand		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Area	Sq. Mtr
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sandesar	1473		0	06	67
	1476		0	01	21
Gana	212	1	0	03	57
	212	(2+3)	0	01	17
	220	2	0	02	23
Meghva Gana	222		0	11	90

[F.No. R.-25011/7/2002 OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 606.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर.एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन) प्रभाग पो.बा.सं. 4 डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : चोरसद		जिला : आणंद		राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्गमीटर	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
दहेमी	154		0	01	48	
नामन	186		0	02	80	
नापा तलपद	118	1	0	01	58	
	174	3	0	01	32	
	175		0	01	36	
	158	1	0	06	79	
	158	5	0	02	62	

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/7/2002/ओ आर-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004

S.O. 606.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest, that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division), Post Box No. 4, Post Office Viramgam, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150 ;

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Borsad		District : Anand		State : Gujarat	
				Area	
Name of the village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Area	Sq. Mtr
Dehmi	154		0	01	48
Naman	186		0	02	80
Napa Talpad	118	1	0	01	58
	174	3	0	01	32
	175		0	01	36
	158	1	0	06	79
	158	5	0	02	62

[F.No. R.-25011/7/2002 OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 607.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को लोकहित में यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से कोयली तक पेट्रोलियम (अपरिष्कृत) के परिवहन के लिए इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइनें बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

कोई व्यक्ति, जो उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध है उस तारीख से जिसको भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में श्री आर.एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन) प्रभाग पो.बा.सं. 4, डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को लिखित रूप में आक्षेप भेज सकेगा :—

अनुसूची

तालुका : साणंद		जिला : अहमदाबाद		राज्य : गुजरात		
गांव का नाम	सर्वे संख्या.	उप-खण्ड संख्या	क्षेत्रफल			
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर	
कलाना	57	1	0	01	53	
	54		0	00	82	
	74	2	0	00	24	
	74	3	0	00	28	
	74	4	0	00	57	
	83		0	01	98	
	100	1	0	00	61	
	100	2	0	00	14	
	106	2	0	00	34	
	116		0	06	28	
	137	3	0	03	42	
	155		0	00	28	
	154		0	01	21	

[फा. सं. आर.-25011/45/2001/ओ आर-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004

S.O. 607.—Whereas it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest, that for the transportation of petroleum (crude) from Viramgam to Koyli in the State of Gujarat, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.;

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said Schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R.M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipeline Division), Post Box No. 4, Post Office Viramgam, District Ahmedabad, Gujarat-382150;

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Sanand		District : Ahmedabad		State : Gujarat	
Name of the village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Hectare	Area	
				Area	Sq. Mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Kalana	57	1	0	01	53
	54		0	00	82
	74	2	0	00	24
	74	3	0	00	28

1	2	3	4	5	6
	74	4	0	00	57
	83		0	01	98
	100	1	0	00	61
	100	2	0	00	14
	106	2	0	00	34
	116		0	06	28
	137	3	0	03	42
	155		0	00	28
	154		0	01	21

[F.No. R.-25011/45/2001 OR-I]

RANUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 608.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1255 एवं 1256 तारीख 21 अप्रैल, 2003, जो भारत के राजपत्र में तारीख 26 अप्रैल, 2003, को प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा गुजरात राज्य में मुन्द्रा पत्तन स्थित अपरिष्कृत तेल संस्थापन से पंजाब राज्य में भटिन्डा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त अधिसूचना का प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 22 मई, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात्, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट है, में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विल्लमगों से मुक्त, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरीज लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : लुनी		जिला : जोधपुर		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं	हिस्सा क्रमांक	क्षेत्रफल	
				बीघा	बिस्वा
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	कागनाडा	99	1	0	14
		99		1	10
		99	3	1	15
2	सिनली	150	1	0	12
		148		0	01
		147	1	0	03
		146		1	12
		144		0	10
		141		1	11
		200		0	07

3 जंवर 1369 0 07

इस अधिसूचना में दर्शाया गया क्षेत्रफल, खसरा नम्बर 99 एवं 99 (भाग 3) के अतिरिक्त, पूर्व में प्रकाशित अधिसूचना का.आ. 1256 दिनांक 21-04-2003 में सम्मिलित है, जिसे अधिसूचना का.आ. 477 दिनांक 7-02-2003, के साथ पढ़ा जाए।

[फा. सं. आर- 31015/33/2001-ओ. आर. II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004.

S.O. 608.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1255 and 1256, dated the 21st April, 2003, issued under Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India, on the 26th April, 2003, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in those notifications for the purpose of laying pipeline for transportation of petroleum products from crude oil terminal at Mundra Port in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab by Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited);

And whereas, copies of the said notifications were made available to the public on the 22nd May 2003;

And Whereas the competent authority has, under Sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Central Government;

And Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the right of user therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited) free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Luni			District : Jodhpur	State : Rajasthan	
Sr.No.	Name of Village	Khasra No.	Part if Any	ROU-Area	
				Biga	Biswa
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kagnada	99	1	0	14
		99		1	10
		99	3	1	15
2.	Sinli	150	1	0	12
		148		0	01
		147	1	0	03
		146		1	12
		144		0	10
		141		1	11
		200		0	07
3.	Jhanwar	1369		0	07

The areas mentioned in this notification, except Khasra No. 99 and 99 (Part-3), are included in the areas mentioned in notification published vide SO 1256, dated the 21st April 2003, read with S.O. 477 dated the 7th February 2003.

[F.No. R-31015/33/2001-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 8 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 609.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2720 तारीख 19 सितम्बर, 2003, जो भारत के राजपत्र में तारीख 27 सितम्बर, 2003, को प्रकाशित की गई थी, द्वारा उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) द्वारा मुन्दा-भटिन्डा अपरिष्कृत तेल पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से गुजरात राज्य में मुन्दा पत्तन स्थित अपरिष्कृत तेल संस्थापन से पंजाब राज्य में भटिन्डा तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अर्जों का प्रत्याख्यान की घोषणा की थी;

और उक्त अधिसूचना का प्रतियां जनता को तारीख 22 अक्टूबर, 2003 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन, केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात, और यह समाधान हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, और जो इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट है, में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित करने का विनिश्चय किया है;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निदेश देती है कि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार, इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से, केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने की बजाए सभी विल्लगमों से मुक्त, गुरु गोबिन्द सिंह रिफाइनरी लिमिटेड (हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड की समनुषंगी) में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : रावतसर		जिला : हनुमानगढ़		राज्य : राजस्थान	
क्रम सं.	गांव का नाम	खसरा नं	हिस्सा क्रमांक	ROU क्षेत्रफल	
				बीघा	बिस्वा
1	कलासर	789		0	11

[फा. सं. आर- 31015/14/2002 ओ. आर. II]

हरीश कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 8th March, 2004

S.O. 609.—Whereas by notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 2720 dated the 19th September, 2003, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), published in the Gazette of India, on the 27th September, 2003, the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline for the transport of crude oil from crude oil terminal at Mundra Port in the State of Gujarat to Bathinda in the State of Punjab through Mundar-Bathinda Crude Oil Pipeline, by Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited);

And Whereas, copies of the said notification were made available to the public on the 22nd October, 2003;

And Whereas the competent authority in pursuance of Sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, has submitted his report to the Central Government;

And Whereas, the Central Government, after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to this notification, should be acquired;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification is

hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said land shall, instead of vesting in the Central Government, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in the Guru Gobind Singh Refineries Limited (a subsidiary of Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited) free from all encumbrances.

SCHEDULE

Tehsil: Rawatsar			District : Hanumangarh	State : Rajasthan	
				RUO-Area	
Sr.No.	Name of Village	Khasra No.	Party if Any	Biga	Biswa
1.	Kalasar	789		0	11

[F.No. R-31015/14/2002-OR-II]

HARISH KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 610.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (क) के अनुसरण में, तारीख 20 जनवरी, 2001 को भारत में राजपत्र में प्रकाशित, भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का०आ० 93 में निम्नलिखित संशोधन करती है, अर्थात्—

उक्त अधिसूचना की अनुसूची में, स्तम्भ 1 में, "श्री सुनील शर्मा" शब्दों के स्थान पर "श्री केदार मल गुप्ता" शब्द रखे जाएंगे।

[सं० आर-31015/50/2000-ओ.आर-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi the 10 th March, 2004

S. O. 610.—In pursuance of clause (a) of section 2 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1950 (50 of 1962) , the Central Government hereby makes the following amendments in the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S. O. 93 published in the Gazette of India on the 20th January, 2001, namely:—

In the said notification, in the Schedule, in coloumn 1, for the words " Shri Sunil Sharma," the words "Shri Kedar Mal Gupta " shall be substituted.

[No. R- 31015/50/2000-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 611.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की नीचे दी गई अधिसूची में यथा उल्लिखित तारीखों की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. द्वारा उन अधिसूचनाओं से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उक्त भूमियों में जो सभी विलंगों से मुक्त उपयोग का अधिकार इंडियन ऑयल कॉरपोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित किया था;

और सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को रिपोर्ट दी है कि पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के प्रयोजन के लिए बिहार राज्य में बरौनी से पटना तक उक्त भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाई जा चुकी है, अतः उस भूमि के बारे में जिसका संक्षिप्त विवरण इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट किया गया है, ऐसे प्रचालन को समाप्त किया जाए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार पेट्रोलियम पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) नियम, 1963 के नियम 4 के स्पष्टीकरण -1 के अधीन अपेक्षानुसार उक्त अनुसूची के स्तंभ 8 में उल्लिखित तारीखों को प्रचालन की समाप्ति की तारीखों के रूप में घोषित करती है।

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	का.आ.एवं तारीख	ग्राम का नाम	थाना सं.	अंचल	जिला	राज्य	कार्य समाप्ति की तारीख
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2240 01 सितम्बर, 2001	लछमीपुर	47	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		पुनारक	10	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		रैली	45	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		ढीवर	50	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		सहनौरा	49	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		ममरखाबाद	11	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		मोजाहिदपुर	51	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		बरिआरपुर	48	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
		नेआमतपुर	52	पंडारक	पटना	बिहार	14 अप्रैल, 2002
2.	2241 01 सितम्बर, 2001	जमालपुर	545	तेघरा	बेगुसराय	बिहार	29 जुलाई, 2002
		भभौर	548	तेघरा	बेगुसराय	बिहार	29 जुलाई, 2002
		सबौरा	554	तेघरा	बेगुसराय	बिहार	29 जुलाई, 2002
3.	2157 25 अगस्त, 2001	सहरी	60	बाढ़	पटना	बिहार	23 जुलाई 2002
		बीढना	70	बाढ़	पटना	बिहार	23 जुलाई 2002
4.	2294 08 सितम्बर, 2001	गाढ़ोचक	13	फतुहा	पटना	बिहार	25 अप्रैल, 2002
		गोबिन्दपुर कुरथा	16	फतुहा	पटना	बिहार	25 अप्रैल, 2002
5.	2295 01 सितम्बर 2001	पंचमहला	28	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		मेकरा	36	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		कन्हाईपुर	35	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		सेवनार	31	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		बरहपुर	32	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		मोर	33	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		सुलतानपुर	34	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		औटा	25	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		चिनतामन चक	29	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		मोकामा खास	30	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		गोशाई गाँव	39	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002
		दरियापुर	23	मोकामा	पटना	बिहार	30 जुलाई, 2002

[सं० आर-25011/12/2003-ओ.आर-I]

रेणका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2004

S.O. 611.—Whereas, by the notifications of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S. O. and date as mentioned in the Schedule below issued under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government acquired the right of user in the lands specified in the Schedule appended to those notifications;

And, whereas, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government vested the right of user in the said land, free from all encumbrances in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, the competent Authority has made a report to the Central Government that the pipeline for the purpose of transport of petroleum products from Barauni to Patna in the State of Bihar has been laid in the said land, so the operation may be terminated in respect of the land, the description of which in brief is specified in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, as required under explanation—1 of rule 4 of the Petroleum Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of user in Land) Rules, 1963, the Central Government hereby declares the dates mentioned in column 8 of the said Schedule as the dates of termination of operation.

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	S.O. No. & date	Name of village	Thana No.	Archal	District	State	Date of termination of operation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2240 1st September 2001	Lachhmipur	47	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Punarakh	10	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Raili	45	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Dhibar	50	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Sahnaura	49	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Mamrakhabad	11	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Mojahidpur	51	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Bariarpur	48	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
		Neamatpur	52	Pundarakh	Patna	Bihar	14th april, 2002
2.	2241 1st September 2001	Mamalpur	545	Teghara	Begusarai	Bihar	29th July, 2002
		Bhabhaur	548	Teghara	Bagusarai	Bihar	29th July, 2002
		Sabora	554	Teghara	Begusarai	Bihar	29th July, 2002
3.	2157 25th August, 2001	Sahri	60	Barh	Patna	Bihar	23rd July, 2002
		Birhana	70	Barh	Patna	Bihar	23rd July, 2002
4.	2294 8th September, 2001	Garhochak	13	Fatuha	Patna	Bihar	25th April, 2002
		Gobindpur Kurtha	16	Fatuha	Patna	Bihar	25th April, 2002
5.	2295 8th September, 2001	Pachmahla	28	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Mekra	36	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Kanhaipur	35	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Seonar	31	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Barahpur	32	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Mor	33	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Sultanpur	34	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Auta	25	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Chintamanchak	29	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Mokama Khas	30	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Goshaingaon	39	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002
		Dariapur	23	Mokama	Patna	Bihar	30th July, 2002

[No. R-25011/12/2003-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 612.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोक हित में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तरांचल राज्य में जिला हरिद्वार से होकर उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सहारनपुर से नजीबाबाद तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के प्रयोजन के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियां साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप श्री राकेश कुमार सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, सहारनपुर-नजीबाबाद एक्सटेंशन पाइपलाइन परियोजना, एस.डी.एम. लक्सर का कार्यालय, तहसील लक्सर, हरिद्वार (उत्तरांचल) को भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : नजीबाबाद		जिला : बिजनौर		राज्य : उत्तर प्रदेश	
गांव	खसरा नं०	क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टी आर	
1	2	4	5	6	
शरीफपुर बांगर बिला एहतमाली	31	0	00	60	
	42	0	00	21	
सादुल्लानगर	19	0	01	00	
	268	0	18	10	
सौफतपुर	270	0	00	21	
	272	0	00	96	
	363	0	26	99	
	48	0	01	00	
नूरमपुर	70	0	06	00	
हरेवली	49	0	00	30	
सिकरौडा	182	0	00	30	
मुस्सेपुर	183	0	00	10	
	184	0	00	10	
किशोरपुर एहतमाली	423	0	01	25	
राहुखेडी कौरा	112	0	02	68	

[सं. आर.-25011/27/2002/ओ.आर.-I]

रेनुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2004

S.O. 612.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Saharanpur to Najibabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh via District Haridwar (Uttaranchal), a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Rakesh Kumar Singh, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Saharanpur-Najibabad Extension Pipeline Project, Office of the S.D.M. Laksar, Tehsil-Laksar, Haridwar (Uttaranchal).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Najibabad		District : Bijnor		State : Uttar Pradesh	
		Area			
Village	Khasra No.	Hectare	Acre	Centiares	
1	2	3	4	5	
Sharifpur Bangart Bila Ahtmal	31	0	00	60	
	42	0	00	21	
Sadullanagar	19	0	01	00	
Saufatpur	268	0	18	10	
	270	0	00	21	
	272	0	00	96	
	363	0	26	99	
Noorampur	48	0	01	00	
Harevali	70	0	06	00	
Sikroda	49	0	00	30	
Mussepur	182	0	00	30	
	183	0	00	10	
	184	0	00	10	
Kishorpur Ahtmal	423	0	01	25	
Rahu Kheri Kaura	112	0	02	68	

[No. R.-25011/27/2002-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 613.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, को यह प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य में सहारनपुर से नजीबाबाद तक पेट्रोलियम उत्पादों के परिवहन के लिए, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए;

और यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाई जाने के प्रयोजन के लिए, यह आवश्यक है कि इस अधिसूचना से उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाए;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उस भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, उस भूमि में इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन या भूमि के नीचे

पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप श्री लोकेन्द्र पाल सिंह, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, सहारनपुर-नजीबाबाद एक्सटेंशन पाइपलाइन परियोजना, सक्षम प्राधिकारी का कार्यालय, के-33, पल्लवपुरम, फेस-2, मेरठ (उत्तर प्रदेश) को भेज सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तहसील : रुड़की	जिला : हरिद्वार	राज्य	उत्तरांचल	
			क्षेत्रफल	
गांव	खसरा सं०	हेक्टर	आर	सेन्टीआर
1	2	3	4	5
डाडली	51	00	01	50
सरदेडी शाहजहाँपुर	290	00	05	19
	235/4	00	02	00
	235/17	00	02	55
चुड़ियाला मोहनपुर	179/2	00	03	00
खाता खेड़ी	44	00	02	00
सफरपुर	02	00	10	95
बलेलपुर मजरा पनियाला चंदापुर	84	00	05	30
अमरपुरकाजी	120/1	00	06	80
पाड़ली गुजर	956	00	03	50
	949	00	01	17
मोहनपुर मोहम्मदपुर	365	00	04	32
	364	00	00	20
	380	00	03	00
	432	00	00	85
	433	00	01	02
आसिफनगर	222	00	06	00
लदौरा	303	00	02	00
थथौला	343	00	00	60

[सं. आर.-25011/11/2003-ओ.आर-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2004

S.O. 613.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of petroleum products from Saharanpur to Najibabad in the State of Uttar Pradesh, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited;

And whereas, it appears that for the purpose of laying such pipeline it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the Schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person, interested in the land described in the said Schedule may within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri Lokendra Pal Singh, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, Saharanpur-Najibabad Extension Pipeline Project, Office of the Competent Authority, K-33, Pallavpuram, Phase-II, Meerut (Uttar Pradesh).

SCHEDULE

Tehsil : Roorkee		District : Haridwar		State : Uttaranchal	
Village	Khasra No.	Area			
		Hectare	Are	Centiare	
1	2	3	4	5	
Dadli	51	00	01	50	
Sarthedi Shahjahanpur	290	00	05	19	
	235/4	00	02	00	
	235/17	00	02	55	
Chudiala Mohanpur	179/2	00	03	00	
Khata Khedi	44	00	02	00	
Safarpur	2	00	10	95	
Baleipur Majra Paniala	84	00	05	30	
Amarpur Kazi	120/1	00	06	80	
Padli Gujar	956	00	03	50	
	949	00	01	17	
Mohanpur Mohammadpur	365	00	04	32	
	364	00	00	20	
	380	00	03	00	
	432	00	00	85	
	433	00	01	02	
Asif Nagar	222	00	06	00	
Landhaura	303	00	02	00	
Thathaula	343	00	00	60	

[No. R-25011/11/2003-OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 614.—केन्द्रीय सरकार को ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि लोकहित में यह आवश्यक है कि गुजरात राज्य में विरमगाम से हरियाणा राज्य में पानीपत तक राजस्थान राज्य में चाकसू से होती हुई अपरिष्कृत तेल के परिवहन के लिए, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड द्वारा "सलाया-मथुरा पाइपलाइन प्रणाली के विरमगाम-चाकसू, चाकसू-पानीपत व चाकसू-मथुरा सेक्शन के संवर्द्धन" के कार्यान्वयन के लिए एक पाइपलाइन बिछाई जानी चाहिए ;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार को यह प्रतीत होता है कि ऐसी पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करना आवश्यक है ;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 3 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उनमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा करती है ;

उक्त अनुसूची में वर्णित भूमि में हितबद्ध कोई व्यक्ति, उस तारीख से जिसको, भारत के राजपत्र में यथा प्रकाशित इस अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ साधारण जनता को उपलब्ध करा दी जाती हैं, इक्कीस दिन के भीतर उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने या भूमि के नीचे पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में लिखित रूप में आक्षेप, श्री आर. एम. पंड्या, सक्षम प्राधिकारी, इंडियन ऑयल कॉर्पोरेशन लिमिटेड, (पाइपलाइन प्रभाग) पो.बा.सं. 4, डाकघर विरमगाम, जिला-अहमदाबाद, गुजरात-382150 को कर सकेगा।

अनुसूची

तालुका : सिध्दपुर		जिला : पाटण		राज्य : गुजरात	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं.	उप-खण्ड सं.	क्षेत्रफल		
			हेक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
1	2	3	4	5	6
सिध्दपुर	107	-	0	00	32
	115	-	0	18	24
	112	-	0	15	12
	113	2	0	19	06
	146	-	0	04	99
	147	-	0	13	12
	152	2	0	10	17
	151	2	0	00	63
	151	5	0	10	55
	156	-	0	01	79

[फा.सं. आर.-25011/19/2001-ओ.आर.-1]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2004

S.O. 614.—Whereas, it appears to the Central Government that it is necessary in the public interest that for the transportation of crude oil from Viramgam in the State of Gujarat to Panipat in the State of Haryana via Chaksu in the State of Rajasthan, a pipeline should be laid by the Indian Oil Corporation Limited for implementing the "Augmentation of Viramgam-Chaksu, Chaksu-Panipat and Chaksu-Mathura sections of Salaya-Mathura pipeline System";

And, whereas, it appears to the Central Government that for the purpose of laying such pipeline, it is necessary to acquire the right of user in the land described in the schedule annexed to this notification;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962), the Central Government hereby declares its intention to acquire the right of user therein;

Any person interested in the land described in the said schedule may, within twenty one days from the date on which the copies of this notification, as published in the Gazette of India, are made available to the general public, object in writing to the acquisition of the right of user therein or laying of the pipeline under the land to Shri R. M. Pandya, Competent Authority, Indian Oil Corporation Limited, (Pipelines Division), P. B. No. 4 P.O. Viramgam, Distt. Ahmedabad, Gujarat - 382150.

SCHEDULE

Taluka : Sidhpur		District : Patan		State : Gujarat	
Name of the Village	Survey No.	Sub-Division No.	Area		
			Hectare	Are	Sq. mtr.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Sidhpur	107	-	0	00	32
	115	-	0	18	24
	112	-	0	15	12
	113	3	0	19	06
	146	-	0	04	99
	147	-	0	13	12
	152	2	0	10	17
	151	2	0	00	63

1	2	3	4	5	6
	151	5	0	10	55
	156		0	01	79

[F. No. R-25011/19/2001-OR-I]
RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 615.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, साधारण खंड अधिनियम, 1897 की धारा 21 के साथ पठित पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) की धारा 2 (अ) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, भारत के राजपत्र भाग II, खंड 3, उपखंड (ii) तारीख 1 जून, 2002 के पृष्ठ 5230 से पृष्ठ 5231 तक पर प्रकाशित भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना सं. का. आ. 1803 तारीख 30 मई, 2002 को विखंडित करती है।

[सं. आर-25011/9/2004-ओ.आर-I]

रेणुका कुमार, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2004

S.O. 615.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 2 (a) of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) read with Section 21 of the General Clauses Act, 1897, the Central Government hereby rescinds the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 1803 dated the 30th May, 2002 published in the Gazette of India dated 1st June, 2002 Part-II Section-3, Sub-section (ii) at pages 5230 to 5231.

[No. R-25011/9/2004 OR-I]

RENUKA KUMAR, Under Secy.

श्रम मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 616.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात् :—

क्र.सं.	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	तहसील	जिला
1.	फतेहगढ़ चन्ना	57	बरनाला	संगरूर
2.	धौला	55	बरनाला	संगरूर
3.	हण्डिया	58	बरनाला	संगरूर
4.	सिवियां	71	बठिण्डा	बठिण्डा
5.	गिलकलां	40	रामपुरा फुल	बठिण्डा
6.	पत्ती दरमरी	193	रामपुरा फुल	बठिण्डा
7.	शोल	190	रामपुरा फुल	बठिण्डा
8.	सधनी	189	रामपुरा फुल	बठिण्डा
9.	काला	192	रामपुरा फुल	बठिण्डा

[सं. : एस-38013/13/2004-एस.एस.-I]

के. सी. जैन, निदेशक

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2004

S.O. 616.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2004 as the date on which the

provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely :—

Sl. No.	Name of Revenue Village	Head Bast No.	Tehsil	District
1.	Fatehgarh Channa	57	Barnala	Sangrur
2.	Dhaura	55	Barnala	Sangrur
3.	Handia	58	Barnala	Sangrur
4.	Sivian	71	Bhatinda	Bhatinda
5.	Gill Kalan	40	Rampura Phul	Bhatinda
6.	Pati Darmari	193	Rampura Phul	Bhatinda
7.	Shoal	190	Rampura Phul	Bhatinda
8.	Sadhani	189	Rampura Phul	Bhatinda
9.	Kala	192	Rampura Phul	Bhatinda

[No. S-38013/13/2004-SS.I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का०आ० 617.— कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा -77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध पंजाब राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्—

क्रमांक	राजस्व ग्राम का नाम	हदबस्त संख्या	जिला
1.	हम्यड़ा	2-जे	लुधियाना
2.	भट्टाधुआँ	3	लुधियाना
3.	गौसपुरा	131	लुधियाना
4.	रानके	4	लुधियाना
5.	सालेम	132	लुधियाना

[सं. एस-38013/12/2004-एस. एस.-1]

के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2004

S.O. 617.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Punjab namely:—

Name of Revenue Village	Head Bast No.	Tehsil and District
1. Hambran	2-J	Ludhiana
2. Bhatta Dhuian	3	Ludhiana
3. Gaunspura	131	Ludhiana
4. Ranke	4	Ludhiana
5. Salem	132	Ludhiana

[No.S-38013/12/2004-SS-I]

K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 10 मार्च, 2004

का०आ० 618.— कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा -1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व

45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा (1) और धारा-77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्—

“जिला गोरखपुर की तहसील-सहजनवा एवं सदर के राजस्व परगना-भौवापार एवं हसनपुर (मगहर) स्थित गोरखपुर इण्डस्ट्रियल डवलपमेंट अथॉरिटी (गोड़ा) के अन्तर्गत आने वाले सभी राजस्व ग्राम” ।

[सं. एस-38013/14/2004-एस. एस.-I]

के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 10th March, 2004

S.O. 618.— In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely :—

Areas comprising the revenue villages, falling under the Gorakhpur Industrial Development Authority (GIDA), in the revenue Pargana-Bhauwapar & Hasanpur (Maghar) in Tehsil-Sahjanwa and Sadar in the District of Gorakhpur.”

[No.S-38013/14/2004-SS-I]

K. C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 11 मार्च, 2004

का०आ० 619.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का. आ. 3009 दिनांक 30-9-2003 द्वारा बैंकिंग उद्योग जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 2 में शामिल है, को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 30-9-2003 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की यह राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की और कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (द) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 30-3-2004 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[फा. सं. एस-11017/5/97- आई. आर. (पी. एल.)]

जे. पी. पति, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 11th March, 2004

S.O. 619.— Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so required that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour S.O. No. 3009 dated 3-9-2003 the services in the Banking Industry which is covered by item 2 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a public utility service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 30th September, 2003.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of Section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a public utility service for the purposes of the said Act for a period of six months from the 30th March, 2004.

[No. S-11017/5/97-IR(PL)]

J.P. PATI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 17 नवम्बर, 2003

AWARD

का.आ. 620.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एफ. सी.आई. प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, लखनऊ (संदर्भ संख्या 162/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 14-11-2003 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-22012/215/2001-आई.आर.(सीएम-II)]
एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 17th November, 2003

S.O. 620.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 162/2002) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of Food Corporation of India, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 14-11-2003

[No. L-22012/215/2001-IR (CM-II)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT,
LUCKNOW**

PRESENT:

SHRIKANT SHUKLA

PRESIDING OFFICER

I.D. NO. 162/2002

Ref. No. L-22012/215/2001-IR (CM-II) dt. 11-9-2002

BETWEEN

Sh. Shareef Hussain, Chairman
Food corporation of India Workers Union,
16, Ashoka Road,
New Delhi.

AND

- 1 The Sr. Regional Manager,
Food Corporation of India, 5-6 Habibullah Estate,
Hazratganj, Lucknow
- 2 The District Manager,
Food Corporation of India
60/4 Sanjay Place
Agra (U.P.)

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, vide their order No. L-22012/215/2001-IR (CM-II) dt. 11-9-2002 referred following issue for adjudication to this Tribunal :

“Whether the action of the Senior Regional Manager, FCI, Lucknow in not regularising the services of workmen of gang no. 16 FSD Agra from the period 1-5-99 to 4-6-99 and deducting wages is legal and justified ? if not, to what relief the workmen are entitled to ?”

The worker's case in brief is that the dispute arose as the management of Food Corporation of India represented by Sr. Regional Manager, Food Corporation of India, Lucknow and District Manager, FCI, Agra when transferred Gang No. 16 and its Ancillary labourers from FCI, FSD, Agra Cantt. to PSD, Basti. The District Manager of FCI is not at all allowed to issue transfer order of any worker in which jurisdiction of other District Manager is involved. It is also stated that the FSD, Basti falls under the District Manager, Gorakhpur. In pursuance of the order of transfer dt. 30-4-99 the District Manager FCI, Agra Cantt. relieved the Gang No. 16 on 30-4-99. The workman's case is that the District Manager, FCI, Agra has no authority to relieve Gang No. 16 for joining at FCI, FSD, Basti. Subsequently FCI, Agra realised their wrong action therefore they cancelled the transfer order and allowed the workmen to resume their work w.e.f. 5-6-99. Now the management that District Manager, FCI, Agra is bent upon and issued notices to the concerned workers to apply leave for the period from 1-5-99 to 4-6-99 or their wages will be deducted in lumpsum from their salaries which was given to them. The wages were released to workers on the undertaking in writing from each workers on 4-4-2000. The management of the FCI has broken the continuity in service from 1-5-99 to 4-6-99 after deducting the wages in unlawful and unjustified manner. Therefore the management must regularise the services 1-5-99 to 4-6-99.

The Opposite Party has denied the allegations of the workers union and has stated that the transfer orders were issued under the rules and there is no malafide, but the worker fail to join the place to which they were transferred. And such they are not entitled to pay.

Sri K.L. Arora District Manager, FCI, Agra alongwith his advocate Sri Syeed Hasseb appeared in the court today on behalf of the management and Sri M. Shakeel A/R of the Union and the worker Sri R.P. Singh appeared today.

Parties present have filed the compromise A-19. The parties, have come forward and state that they have entered in compromise in Lok Adalat and the parties have agreed that workers of Gang No. 16, FSD, Agra including ancillary labour were lawfully transferred to FCI, Basti, however, workers due to exigencies of work could not join at Basti and subsequently said order was cancelled and the workers of Gang No. 16 & 5 ancillary labour of PSD, Agra were retained at Agra which resulted in service break.

Management has agreed to nurture good relation with employees and union and has agreed to regularise workers absence by sanctioning leave if they are due to them and in case leave is not due the same should be adjusted from the leave due in future. The management also agreed to pay wages for a absence period in case that is deducted.

Workmen union representative Sri M. Shakeel agree that the union has agreed as it will create harmonious relationship between employees and employer.

Parties requested that issue referred may kindly be disposed of.

The issue referred is finally and effectively disposed in view of compromise A-19, Issue is answered accordingly. The compromise paper No. A-19 shall form the part of the award.

SHRIKANT SHUKLA, Presiding Officer

**BEFORE CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT
LUCKNOW**

Case No. 162/2002

BETWEEN

S.R.M. FCI Lucknow, Distt. Manager FCI Agra

AND

Shri Sharif Hussain, Chairman,
FCI, Workers Union,
New Delhi.

Sir,

The Parties have arrived at compromise in Lok Adalat—Parties agree that the workers of Gang No. 16 FSD, Agra including 05 Ancillary labour were lawfully transferred to Basti. However, the workers due to exigencies could not join at Basti and subsequently said order was cancelled & workers of Gang No. 16 and 05 ancillary labour of FSD Agra were returned at Agra. This resulted in service break.

Management has agreed to nurture good relation with employees with the union to regularise their absence by sanctioning leaves if they are due to them and in case leave is not due the same shall be adjusted from leaves due in future, management also agrees to pay wages for the absence period in case that is deducted. Workman union represented by Shri M. Shakeel (A.R.) agreed that union has agreed as it will create harmonious relationship between the employer & employees.

Accordingly the issue referred & finally disposed off.

Sd/-

(Shri M. Shakeel)

Ex. M.L.A. &

Authorised Representative

for F.C.I. Workers Union
16, Ashok Road, New Delhi.

Sd/-

(Shri K.L. Arora)

Distt. Manager 60/4,

Food Corporation of India
Sanjay Place

Agra

Present Sri K.L. Arora, District Manager, FCI alongwith his counsel Sri Sayeed Hassen for employer and Sri M. Shakeel A/R of FCI Workers Union, Ashok Road, New Delhi and Sri R.P. Singh the worker for union.

Parties were read over this compromise in English as well as explained in Hindi and were asked whether they have filed compromise willingly without undue influence. Persons present stated that they knew context fully well and has compromised. The case I.D. No. 162/2002. Sri M. Shakeel stated that he has full authority on behalf of the union to compromise and signed the documents.

PRESIDING OFFICER

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 621.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 111/98) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/54/97-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S. O. 621.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 111/98) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour CourtsII, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04.

[No. L-20012/54/97-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

PRESENT

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 11 of 1998

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management M/s B.C.C.L. and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th January, 2004

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/54/97-IR (Coal-I) dated the 13th April, 1998.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the General Manager Bhalgora Area of M/s. BCCL, P.O. Bhalgora, Dist. Dhanbad in denying employment to the dependent son Pappoo ignoring her application under VRS(F) Scheme after accepting her resignation is justified? If not, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

2. In this reference neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. Management however made appearance through their learned Advocate. It reveals from the record that the instant reference is pending since 1998 and no step has been taken from either side. Repeated notices were also issued but no fruitful result yielded. Under such circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 622.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ईस्को के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 45/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/449/2000-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S. O. 622.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 45/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-Labour Court CII, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04.

[No. L-20012/449/2000-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

PRESENT

SHRI B. BISWAS,

Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 45 of 2001

PARTIES : Employers in relation to the management IISCO and their workman.

APPEARANCES :

On behalf of the workmen : None.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma, Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, Dated, the 28th January, 2004

AWARD

The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/449/2000 (C-1) dated the 19th February, 2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. in not regularising the services of Sri Nirmal Mandal, Pers. No. 2901 Sri Ahmed, H.G. Pers. No. 2319 and Sri Jogeshwar Bhuia, Pers. No. 2870 as Pump Operator is justified and legal? If not, to what relief are the workmen entitled and from what date?"

2. In this case neither the concerned workman nor his representative appeared. Management, however, made their appearance through their learned Advocate. This case is pending since 2001. It reveals from the record that in spite of giving several opportunities parties have failed to take any step in the matter of taking up hearing of this case. It shows clearly that the parties are not interested to proceed with the hearing of this case, for which this Tribunal cannot adjourn the case suo moto for days together. Under such circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 623.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार एअर इंडिया लि. के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-I, मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/71/98-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S. O. 623.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court I, Mumbai now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Air India Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04.

[No. L-11012/71/98-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 1) AT MUMBAI

PRESENT

SHRI JUSTICE S. C. PANDEY

Presiding Officer

Reference No. CGIT-16/1999

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Air India and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

For the Management : Mr. Benny Francis, Adv.

For the Workman : Mr. Kinnarker, Adv.

State : Maharashtra

Mumbai, Dated, the 30th day of January, 2004

AWARD

1. This is a reference under clause (d) of Sub section 1 and Sub section 2A of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act (the Act for short) for rendering the award by way of adjudication upon the industrial dispute between Air India Ltd. (the company or short) and S. T. Sonar (the workman for short). The terms of the dispute are as follows :

"क्या एअर इंडिया के प्रबंधन द्वारा दि. 19-3-91 से श्री एस. टी. सोनार हेड सिक्कुरिटी गार्ड को सेवा से 'रिमूव'

करना तथा इस आदेश को वापस लेकर दि. 11-2-92 से 'डिसमिस' करना विधिवत् उचित एवं न्यायसंगत है ? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस राहत का पात्र है ?"

2. The workman was working as a Head Security Guard. he was issued a charge sheet dated 13/10/1990 on the ground of Habitual absence. The workman remained absent from 23/8/1990 to 11/10/1990. It is alleged in the statement of claim read with the rejoinder that pursuance to the allegations in the charge sheet the workman was removed from service by order dated 19/3/1991. The order of removal was withdraw and the order of dismissal was passed on 11/2/1992. The workman alleged in the rejoinder that he had admitted the charges in the departmental enquiry under the advise of his superior officer who misled him.

3. The company stated that workman was served with charge sheet dated 13/10/1990 as per Model Standing Orders. He did not submit any explanation. It was alleged that a fair enquiry was held against the workman. The workman was found to have committed the misconduct On 12/1/1991 a show cause notice was issued against the workman against for showing cause why he should not be dismissed. The workman went to the office of the Competent Disciplinary Authority. The workman was asked to report on duty but he did not join even after 25/2/1991. The workman's past record was not good as indicated in paragraph 3 of. Therefore, order of dismissal dated 19/3/1991. The workman was given further opportunity to improve himself by withdrawing the order. The workman was asked to join duties thereafter. When the workman did not join the order dated 11/2/92 was passed. it was also pleaded that workman had raised the industrial dispute after considerable lapse of time. The delay has affected the merits of his case. It was pleaded that this tribunal had granted approval to the order of dismissal.

The workman admitted in his affidavit that he received the charge sheet dated 13/10/1990. He admitted on 21/12/1990 he had given a statement admitting his misconduct. It was stated by him that on his admission the enquiry committee did not hold any enquiry. Ultimately order dated 19/3/91 was passed. On 22/1/1992 that order was withdrawn. A fresh show cause notice was issued to dated 22/1/1992 was served to him for showing cause why he should not be dismissed from service. Thereafter, the impugned order of dismissal dated 4/4/1991 was passed. The workman filed another affidavit. In his affidavit he tried to say that he was under medical treatment during the period. His plea was that the enquiry was a farce. He filed third affidavit on 9/4/2002. His affidavit is no different earlier. The workman admitted that his signatures on letter dated 21/12/90 and 25/2/91 in cross examination. he admitted that he was present on 21/12/90. He admitted that he was present in the enquiry. He stated that the enquiry continued in his presence. He stated that he was requesting for reinstatement since 1992. The company

examined Shri Katak UK. He was convenor of the enquiry. The other member of the enquiry committee examined by the company was K. A. Khan. Both these witnesses have stated in their respective affidavits that 21/12/90 the workman admitted in Marathi that he had committed the misconduct. In view of the admission there was no enquiry held as it was not necessary. Both these witnesses were cross examined. It was sought to be shown that there was some kind of interpolation. However, this was not what workman said in his affidavit. The workman himself had admitted that he had given the writing in his own hand. No cross examination was directed against the two witnesses that they have used force or coercion. These appears to be no violation of principles of natural justice. Nor are the findings are perverse.

5. The company has filed affidavit of R. V. Madgi. He proved the absence of workman for the period he was charge sheeted. In cross examination of this witness nothing substantial has been brought for disbelieving the witness. Thus even on merits it appears the workman had no case. He did not apply for medical leave as he was claiming now.

6. It appears from the record of the case that the workman was removed by order dated 19/3/1991. The order was communicated on 9/4/91. It became effective from that date. On January 1992, the order of removal was withdrawn. A fresh show cause notice was issued to the workman on 22/1/1992. In this show cause the proposed penalty was the penalty for dismissal. It appears that this notice was served on the workman because the High Court of Delhi in W.P. 637 of 1988 had directed the Model Standing Order shall apply. The action appears to have been taken with a view to satisfy the order of the Delhi High Court. The fresh notice was a detailed notice requiring the workman to show cause why he should not be punished with dismissal.

7. This tribunal is therefore, required to consider the effect of the withdrawal of order of removal dated 19/3/91 passed against the workman. It appears that the order dated 19/3/91 was passed after service of show cause notice dated 12/2/91. It appears that there was some dispute in that notice which was not in accordance with model standing orders. Therefore, the order dated 19/3/91 was withdrawn. Since the company had committed a mistake it could correct it without causing prejudice to the rights of the workman. The workman could have refused to accept legal consequences of fresh notice because he had ceased to be in service from date of communication of the order i.e. 4/4/1991. The company could not compel him to accept the notice dated 22/1/92 and act upon it as if he was still in service. The other option to the workman was to accept offer of the company given by notice dated 22/1/92 and reply to show cause notice of the same date. From the stand taken by the workman it appears that he had claimed the second option. Thus the consequence of withdrawal of order dated 19/3/91 shall be that workman shall be

deemed to be in service as if order dated 19/3/91 was not applicable to him.

8. The next question is that if the company was justified in passing the order of the dismissal dated 11/2/91. The tribunal has compared the orders dated 19/3/91 and the order dated 11/2/92. In fact the order 11/2/92 from paragraph 2 onwards is identical in words as order dated 19/3/91. There is no application of mind. Therefore, the question arises why the order of dismissal was passed instead of earlier order of removal. The explanation appears to be that the workman did not join after he received the notice of the withdrawal of order dated 19/3/91 on 22/1/92. The order of January 22, 1992 at page 15 of record did not require the workman to join. Nor was he told he shall be denied to be under suspension if accepted the option. The workman has denied the oral suggestion that on 25/2/91 he was called on duty and that he was not available.

9. Thus looking to the facts and circumstances of the case it would be proper to hold that workman shall be deemed to be in service between 19/3/91 to 23/2/92. He will be entitled to the wages for the period. The punishment order dated 11/2/91 is modified to that of removal instead of the order dismissal. This order shall be effective from 23/2/92 when the workman was served. The workman shall get back wages for the period between 19/3/91 to 23/2/92 as he was deemed to be on service. He shall also get all the consequential benefits arising on account of modification of the order dismissal into that of removal. No costs.

The reference is thus answered in terms paragraph 9 above.

S. C. PANDEY, Presiding officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004.

का. आ. 624.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ब्रिटिश एअरवेज के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 144/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-11012/23/99-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S. O. 624.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 144/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-II, New Delhi now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of British Airways and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04.

[No. L-11012/23/99-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER: CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL: CUM
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI**

PRESIDING OFFICER:**R. N. RAL****I.D. No. 144/99****IN THE MATTER OF:—****MRS. IRA KAREER****VERSUS****BRITISH AIRWAYS****AWARD**

The Ministry of Labour vide its letter dt. 28.4.1999 has referred the following point for decision. The point runs as hereunder:—

“Whether the action of the management of the British Airways, New Delhi in terminating the services of Mrs. Ira Kareer, Ex. Air Stewardess, w.e.f. 3.10.1998 is justified, valid and legal? If not to what relief she is entitled to?”

The claimant has filed the statement of claim. It has been stated in the statement of claim that the workman was issued an appointment letter on 21-08-1997 for the post of Cabin Crew Member in Delhi (India) w.e.f. 20-08-1997 which she accepted and she had been functioning as such since 3.10.1997. It has been further submitted that the appointment was on probation for a period of 6 months but despite excellent performance and assessment to be the best of all the crew members for the best reasons known to the management, the probation period was extended further for a period of 6 months more. After the expiry of first probation period, she was confident about her performance but she was disturbed. Therefore, the management in an arbitrary manner terminated the services w.e.f. 3.10.1998 illegally, wrongfully, and unjustifiably and without completing the legal formalities under the I.D. Act. The representation was given which has been marked as Annexure-A. The workman was not reinstated despite service legal notices which has been marked as Annexure “B”. The workman had no other alternative but to file the claim before Conciliation for her reinstatement but that too failed due to the rigid attitude of the management and thereupon the reference was made to this Tribunal.

The management has filed written statement- In his written statement, it has been stated that she was appointed admittedly as an Air Stewardess and main duties performed by her were not manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational or clerical in nature and the claimant is not a workman as defined in Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

It is obligatory and incumbent upon the claimant to prove as to how the termination of her services was illegal

and unjustified. The order of reference is incompetent and bad in law.

It has been further submitted that the claimant was appointed as a Cabin Crew Member in terms of letter of appointment dt. August 21, 1997 initially on training and probation for a period of six months. The work and performance of the claimant was not found satisfactory and she was apprised about the same from time to time. The management would have terminated her services on expiry of the period of probation but further opportunity of six months was given and she was specifically informed that in case she did not perform her duties satisfactorily, she would be terminated on the expiry of the extended period of probation.

It has further submitted that her performance was closely monitored and she was told orally as well as in writing regarding her work and performance during the extended period of probation as there was no improvement during the next period of probation, it was decided to terminate her services and accordingly by letter dt. October 3, 1998, the claimant was informed that her services have come to an end.

It has been further stated that it was wrong to say that during her first probation period, her performance was excellent. There is no substance in it. She had been informed time and again to improve her performance, but to no effect. Her services were not abruptly terminated on October 3, 1998 but the period of probation was extended and still her performance was found unsatisfactory. Therefore, no option was left with the management but to terminate her services. The management has denied receipt of the legal notice, the raising of dispute in conciliation has been admitted. The claimant was on probation and she had no right to the post. Her services were rightly terminated and her performance was not found satisfactory in the second extended period of probation.

The workman has filed rejoinder and in his rejoinder, the allegations of written statement have been denied and it has been emphatically stated that she performed her services satisfactorily. The duties performed by the claimant are of skilled nature and as such falls within the ambit of Section 2 (s) of the ID Act, 1947. The dispute has rightly been referred to this Tribunal. The management is guilty of unfair legal practice. The termination of his services was wrong and unjustified. The management did not act in a bonafide way. The written statement and the preliminary objections are denied. Some paras of the written statement are misconceived. The claimant was never told orally or in writing regarding unsatisfactory service. Her services were terminated under the guise of probation period and it is against the principles of natural justice, equity and fair play.

Heard arguments from both the sides.

It was argued from the side of the workman that no enquiry has been held and it cannot be said that her work

was not satisfactory. If during probation period, the work of the probationer is found unsatisfactory, then an enquiry should be held to prove that in what respect the work was unsatisfactory. In case during probation period an employee is removed, a stigma is attached to him and he could not be able to get service anywhere else.

The written arguments has been filed from the side of the management. My attention was drawn to 1995-I ILJ at page 303 in which the definition of workman has been given. In 1982 LIC at page 551, it has been held that the party challenging the termination should prove the claim. It has also been held so in 1979 II ILJ at page 194 and 1984 (49) FLR at page 38 and 1994 LLR at page 543 and citation has been given of UCO bank versus the Presiding Officer and another. In all the citations, it has been held that the party which wants any relief or pleading is to be proved by evidence. In case evidence is not adduced, the relief shall fail. It is obvious that the rulings established that the plaintiff or the claimant has to prove his claim or pleadings in absence of evidence of either of the parties, the pleadings cannot be said to have been proved.

The learned counsel for the management argued that two issues have been framed.

(1). Whether Ms. Ira Kareer is a workman as defined in Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947?

(2). Whether the order of reference is incompetent and bad in law for the reasons stated in paras 2 and 3 of the preliminary objections to the written statement filed on behalf of the management?

The first issue is whether Ms. Ira Kareer is a workman or not. She has been appointed admittedly at the post of Stewardess. Now the question arises as to Stewardess comes under the definition of the workman or not. The word stewardess has been defined in Oxford Dictionary as a person who looks after the passengers of a ship or aircraft and a person responsible for supply of food to a college, club etc. and an official appointed to supervise arrangements at a large public event or a person employed to manage another's property specially in a large house. When we consider the meaning given in the Oxford Dictionary, the Stewardess simply means a workman who looks after the passengers on a ship or aircraft. As such, the duty of Miss Ira Kareer was to look after the passengers on a ship.

According to the definition of the workman of the I.D. Act, a manual unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory work is considered to be the work of a workman and a person who performs supervisory work comes under the category of workman in the I.D. Act.

Miss Ira Kareer was to look after the passengers of an aeroplane. As such her work was supervisory and accordingly to the definitions of the workman in the I.D. Act, she was a workman under Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This issue is decided accordingly.

The Preliminary Objections raised by the management is that the dispute raised is not industrial dispute so the order of reference is incompetent and bad in law on this ground also. While deciding issue No.1, I have already mentioned that Miss Ira Kareer was a workman under Section 2 (S) of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947. As such the order of reference cannot be said to be incompetent and bad in law on this ground because she was working admittedly in an industry and she was a workman so the order of reference is competent and not bad in law for the reasons stated in paras 2 and 3 of the Preliminary Objections to the written statement on behalf of the management.

This issue is decided accordingly.

None of the parties have led any evidence so the case was fixed for hearing. No enquiry was also admittedly as to how the performance of Miss Ira Kareer was not found satisfactory. She was appointed on August 21, 1997 initially on training and probation for a period of 6 months. It has been averred in the written statement that her work was not found satisfactory so further a 6 month probation was given to her but it has not here been stated in the written statement that on what ground, the services of Miss Ira Kareer was not satisfactory. In case her services were not satisfactory, an enquiry ought to have been held and by enquiry, it could be established whether her work was satisfactory or not only by giving her legal notices and saying that her services were not satisfactory is not sufficient for removal of a probationer. In that case, a stigma will be attached with the probationer and until an enquiry is held, it cannot be said to be proved that the work of a particular probationer was unsatisfactory. Since no enquiry has been held, her services cannot be terminated on the ground of unsatisfactory service.

No evidence is required in this case. As the claimant is a workman and the citations of the management are not applicable in the facts and circumstances of this case.

She deserves to be reinstated that 25% back wages and after an enquiry regarding her services, any action can be taken against her.

The point referred to is replied thus :—

The action of the management of the British Airways, New Delhi terminating the services of Miss Ira Kareer, Ex-Air Stewardess w.e.f. 3-10-1998 is neither justified nor legal. She is entitled to be reinstated from the date of termination of her services with 25% back wages.

Dated: 09-02-04

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 625.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सी सी एल के प्रबंधांत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक

अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 154/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/170/99-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S. O. 625.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 154/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of CCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04.

[No. L-20012/170/99-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 154 of 2001

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Kathara Colliery of M/s. CCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. K. Chakravorty,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 28th January, 2004

AWARD

1. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/170/99 C-I dated, the 8th May, 2001.

SCHEDULE

KYABIHAR COLLIERY KAMGAR UNION KI
C.C.L KATHARA COLLIERY KEY
PRAVANDHTANTRASEY MANGKISHIMANU
RAM SEY SECURITY GUARD KI JANMA
TARIKH 2-1-1943 KEY STHAN PAR
30-4-48 (30-4-77 KO 22 VARSH MANTEY HUYA)

SAHIKI JAYA, UCHIT EVAM NAYASANGAT
HAI? YADIHAN TO KARMKAR KIS RAHAT
KEY PATRA HAI?"

2. In this reference both the parties appeared and filed their respective written statement. However in course of hearing the concerned workman personally by filing a petition submitted to pass a 'No dispute' Award in this case as he is not interested to proceed with further hearing of this case. He also submitted that necessary direction may be given to the management to release his retirement benefits to the concerned workman. Heard both sides also the concerned workman. Learned Advocate for the management submitted that if a 'No dispute' is passed in that case they will release the retirement benefits to the concerned workman. In view of the facts and circumstances, a 'No dispute' Award is rendered and the instant reference is disposed of on the basis of 'No dispute' Award presuming non-existence of any industrial dispute between the parties presently. However, necessary direction is given to the management to release all the retirement benefits to the concerned workman within three months from the date of publication of the Award in the Gazette of India.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 626.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार ईस्को के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 69/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/487/2000-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S. O. 626.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 69/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of IISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04.

[No. L-20012/487/2000-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

Present : SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 69 of 2001

PARTIES: Employers in relation to the management of Chasnalla Colliery of M/s. IISCO. Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. N.G. Arun,
representative of the
concerned workman.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 5th January, 2004

AWARD

1. The Govt. of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/487/2000 (C-I), dated, the 19th February, 2001.

SCHEDULE

"KYA Rashtriya Colliery Mazdoor Union Ki Mang ki IISCO Chasnalla Colliery Key Pravandhtantra Dwara Shri Lakhan Mahato Ko Varsh 1979 Sey Grade III, Varsh 1980 Sey Grade II, Varsh 1987 Sey Grade I Tatha Varsh 1994 Sey special Grade Diya Jaya Nayachot Tarksangat Evam Niyamanusar Hai? Yadi Han To Karmakar Kis Rahat Key Patra Hai?"

2. In this reference a settlement has been filed by the parties under their signature. Perused the terms of settlement and also heard both sides. I find that the terms contained therein are fair, proper and in accordance with the principle of natural justice. Accordingly I accept the said settlement and pass an Award in terms thereof which forms part of the Award as Annexure.

B. BISWAS Presiding Officer.

FORM - II

Memorandum of settlement arrived at between the management of IISCO. Chasnalla Colliery and the workman represented by R.C.M.S., Chasnalla branch on 12-2-01 at Chasnalla Colliery.

Representing the Management

Shri S.S. Rahman,
Deputy Manager (PL),
M/s. IISCO. LTD.,
Chasnalla Colliery,
Dhanbad.

Representing Union/Workman

Shri K.I. Robi,
Secretary, RCMS.,
Chasnalla Branch,
Chasnalla, Dhanbad.

SHORT RECTAL OF THE CASE

The Org. Secretary, RCMS, Rajendra Path, Dhanbad raised an Industrial Dispute before the ALC (C) IV, Dhanbad over promotion of Sri Lakhan Mahato., P/No. 9882 to the post of Record Keeper in Clerical Grade-II under the Management of Chasnalla Colliery of M/s. IISCO. LTD., Dhanbad.

The dispute was registered at ALC (C) level on 12-2-99 vide I.D. No. I (10) 98/E-2 and both the parties were called there for conciliation, which was adjourned on different dates. Ultimately the ALC (C) held the dispute FOC with an advise to settle the dispute amicably at Colliery level, which was agreed by both the parties. On 12-01-2001 Shri Lakhan Mahato appealed to the ALC (C) Dhanbad with the copies to the union and the Management to consider his case with promotion with immediate effect in Clerical Grade - II with notional seniority from the date of raising the dispute i.e. from 12-2-99 to 28-02-2001. And thus the same was agreed on the following terms and conditions of settlement.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT

1. That the Management of IISCO. Chasnalla Colliery agreed to promote Sri Lakhan Mahato in the designation of Record Keeper in Clerical Grade-II with effect from 01-03-2001.
2. That Sri Lakhan Mahato shall get Notional Seniority in Clerical Grade-II from the date of lodging dispute i.e. from 12-2-99 to 28-02-2001 as Record Keeper, whereby he shall not be entitled to any monetary benefit.
3. That the dispute resolves in full and final and in all the respect.
4. That this promotion to Shri Lakhan Mahato shall remain personal to him and will not set any precedent in future.
5. That this promotion to Sri Lakhan Mahato will not be deemed as on merit rather this will be entirely on discretion of Management of IISCO. Chasnalla Colliery.
6. That Shri Lakhan Mahato or any union on his behalf shall not raise any dispute in this effect in future.
7. That both the parties shall submit the implementation report to the ALC (C) IV, Dhanbad within 90 days of the settlement.

Repersenting the Management

(S.S. Rahman)
Dy. Manager (PL)
Chasnalla Colliery

Representing the Union/Workman

(K.I. Robi)
Secretary, RCMS,
Chasnalla Branch,
Chasnalla,
Dhanbad.

Witnessess :

1. (Illegible)
(P/No. 9062)
2. L. Mahato
(9882)

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का. आ. 627.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण-II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 27/1995) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/259/92-आई.आर. (सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S.O. 627.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 27/95) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court-II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-04:

[No. L-20012/259/92-IR(C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD**

In the matter of a reference Under Section 10(1)(d) of the Industrial Disputes Act., 1947.

Reference No. 27 of 1995

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of M/s. B.C.C.Ltd.,

And

Their workman.

PRESENT:

Shri B. Biswas, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Employers : Shri B.M. Prasad,
Advocate.

For the Workman/Union : Shri B.N. Singh,
Addl. General Secretary,
National Coal Workers,
Congress.

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal.

Dated, the 28th January, 2004

AWARD

By Order No. L-20012/(259)/92-IR (C-I), dated, 28-12-1994 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour has, in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of Sub-section (I) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, referred the following dispute for adjudication to this Tribunal :

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of BCCL in not regularising Shri Arjun Pandey and 69 others (as per list enclosed) on the rolls of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd., is justified? If not, to what relief are the 70 workmen entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workmen according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring union on their behalf, in brief, is as follows :

It has been submitted by the sponsoring union that the concerned workmen were permanent workmen of Kusunda Colliery till about the end of 1973 and they served in the said colliery for long prior to its nationalisation and taking over the Government. Upto that period these workmen were employed in different designations by the management. During that period C.M.P.F. deductions were made from the wages of these workmen so long they were treated as permanent workmen. They alleged that for some reasons best known to the management the concerned workmen were placed on casual rolls from the beginning of 1974 and they were treated as such till about the end of 1976 and thereafter the management stopped their work from the beginning of 1977 bringing the allegation of imposters against them. Due to illegal stoppage of work of the concerned workmen agitation was started and the management in order to save their skin started destroying different registers and records in respect of large number of workmen including the concerned workmen with some ulterior motive. On 3-11-1978 out of these 70 workmen 24 workmen submitted representation to the General Manager of Kusunda Area No. 6 through the Manager of Khas Kusunda Colliery which was duly received in the office wherein they mentioned that they were employed in permanent nature of work on permanent rolls of the

management from 1971 to 1973 and that after 1973 they were treated as casual workmen till the end of 1976 and thereafter they being treated as impersonators were stopped from work. In the said representation they further mentioned that they submitted all papers in support of their claim to one Lalit Burman for taking necessary action, but taking the plea of missing those papers from his possession he did nothing for their reinstatement. They submitted that another joint application was also submitted on 28-3-78 in connection with resumption of their duties to the General Manager but to no effect. In the year 1983 further joint application was submitted to the General Manager of the Area through proper channel which was duly received in the office, duly signed by 18 workmen with a prayer for their reinstatement in service but that too went in vain. They disclosed that the matter relating to illegal stoppage of work of the concerned workman was also reported to the Ministry of Labour, Government of India, vide letter dated 22-3-1978 and also to the Secretary to the Govt. of Bihar, Labour Department, Patna for taking necessary action but that too yield no result in the matter of reinstatement of the concerned workmen. After 1978, they submitted, their several verbal representations were made by the concerned workmen to the management after receipt of information by them that an enquiry was conducted by the management for ascertaining genuinity for otherwise of the concerned workmen and after enquiry they were found genuine and not imposters but the management cancelled the enquiry report and did not restore their employment. They disclosed that after 1998 when they realised that the management is reluctant to do anything for reinstatement of the concerned workmen in service they raised an industrial dispute for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. They alleged that the management illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principle of natural justice stopped the concerned workmen from their service and for which they submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to reinstate them in service with full back wages.

3. The management, on the contrary, after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workmen. They submitted that the concerned workman, as per reference, worked on the jobs of shall picking and stone cutting in connection with driving incline or vertical shaft through any contractor. They further disclosed that after a lapse of several years the sponsoring union made a complaint on 31-10-91 to the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad demanding regularisation of the concerned workmen asserting them to have worked as stone cutters and shale pickers. They submitted that the complaint

before the A.L.C.(C) to the effect that the information about their engagement from 1973-74 and stoppage of work in 1976-77 is based on concocting facts to get the concerned persons employed in the service of the management with the help of litigation. They submitted that the concerned workmen never worked as genuine stone cutters or shale pickers under any contractor and they have assumed some of the names of the contractor workers and included many strangers and have filed the present case. As the officers of the management working in 1992 were not aware of any fact of the year 1973-94 and no document of that period could be available, no specific explanation could be given to the A.L.C.(C), Dhanbad and as a result of casual submission made before the A.L.C.(C) this reference was made to this Tribunal for adjudication on the demand of the concerned workmen for their employment under the management. They submitted that the management is having surplus man power on account of various reasons and circumstances cropping up in course of mining operations in coal mines of this area. They tried to lay off workmen and it was very much resented and the officers were gheraoed and there became law and order problem and for which they are not in a position to retrench the permanent workmen, who are declared surplus to requirement and for which they have to continue all persons even there is no work for them and suffering huge loss and facing legal complications. They submitted that in the face of such problems, the attempt made by various union to induct large number of workmen in the employment of the management with the help of litigation is bound to lead company to serious consequences. They will be saddled with heavy burden of financial liability by making payment to surplus labour in thousands without providing any job to them. They disclosed that the concerned workmen or the sponsoring union failed to submit any work order of the contractors against which the persons had worked. They also have failed to produce any such papers to show that these workmen worked from 1973-76 as casual workmen and their provident fund contribution were deducted regularly being members of C.M.P.F. They also have failed to produce any identity card in support of their claim that they were engaged as casual workmen by the management during the period in question. Their claims also do not appear in the Form 'B' Register of the management either on permanent roll or on casual roll. They categorically denied the fact that the concerned workmen were ever enrolled as permanent workmen or as casual workers. They also have failed to produce employment cards issued by the contractor to its employees. They failed to produce any document to show that they worked as contractor workers under any particular contractor. Accordingly, the management submitted that the claim of the concerned workmen is not tenable in the eye of law for which they are not entitled to get any relief. Accordingly, their prayer is liable to be rejected.

Points for consideration :

4. "Whether the action of the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of BCCL in not regularising Shri Arjun Pandey and 69 others (as per list enclosed) on the rolls of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is justified? If not, to what relief are the 70 workmen entitled to?"

Finding with reasons :

5. It transpires from the record that the management in order to substantiate their claim have examined two witnesses, MW-1 and MW-2 while the concerned workman also examined two witnesses, WW-1 and WW-2 in support of their claim. MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that he was attached to Khas Kasunda Colliery as Asst. Surveyor since 1971. He disclosed that there are seems at Khas Kasunda colliery 02 top, two bottom and 3 and in support of that claim this witness produced working plan of all those seems which have been marked as Exts. M-1 to M-3. He further disclosed that the year of work of stone dyke etc. Have been shown in those plans, and according to him, there was no work in connection with any stone work during the period from 1973 to 1977. He disclosed that stone work took place in the year 1979 and in the year 1996. He also disclosed that the nature of the work in connection with stone cutting was never regular. MW-2 during his evidence disclosed that he has been working at Khas Kusunda colliery since before the date of nationalisation and since that period he did not see the concerned workmen to work under the management as shale pickers. He also disclosed that identity cards are supplied to all workers of the said colliery, and pay slips are also issued to them for payment of their wages. No contractor was ever engaged at Khas Dusunda Colliery for the purpose of shale picking.

WW-1, who was a Medical Clerk, during his evidence disclosed that he worked at Khas Kusunda from 18-8-79 to 12-5-97. He disclosed that all the concerned workmen are known to him as they used to visit hospital in connection with their treatment. He further disclosed that in the month of December, 1976 there was a commotion at Khas Kusunda Colliery and for which the concerned workmen were discharged. This witness also identified the notice issued by the management as Ext. W-1 by virtue of which the work of the concerned workmen was stopped by the management. He also identified the photo copy of representation submitted by the workmen to the management marked Exts. W-2, W-2/1 and W-2/2. The letter dated 26-2-92 issued by the Dy. C.M.E., Khas Kusunda Colliery addressed to the A.L.C. (C), Dhanbad during his evidence was marked Ext. W-3. He submitted

that inspite of submitting representation the management did not reinstate the concerned workmen to their work. WW-2, who is one of the concerned workmen, during his evidence disclosed that since prior to 1973 they used to work under the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery as coal cutter and they worked in that capacity till 1976 and thereafter the management stopped their work on the allegation of false impersonation. Considering the facts disclosed in the written statement it transpires that the concerned workmen started working at Khas Kusunda Colliery prior to the date of its nationalisation as coal cutters. They disclosed that after nationalisation the present management took them in the roll of casual workers and as casual workers they started working under the management. Prior to nationalisation of the said colliery they used to work as permanent workmen in the said colliery. It is the allegation of the concerned workmen that from early part of 1977 the management stopped them from work with the allegation of impersonation. They disclosed that the allegation brought against them by the management was absolutely false. The concerned workmen in support of their claim relied on the document marked Ext. W-1. Ext. W-1 is a notice alleged to have been issued by the management by which the concerned workmen have been stopped from work with immediate effect till they are identified as genuine workmen. This notice neither bears any date nor any year of its execution. As such, it cannot be ascertained whether at all this notice was issued by the management. However, on arguments sake if it is taken into consideration that the said notice is genuine one in that case the concerned workmen cannot avoid their responsibilities to establish their claim before this Tribunal in course of hearing. It is the specific contention of the concerned workmen that since prior to nationalisation of Khas Kusunda Colliery they used to work under the management as permanent workers. The management used to deduct provident fund contribution being member of C.M.P.F. It is the cardinal principle of law that names of all workers whether they are permanent workers or casual workers should be enrolled in Form 'B' Register. In course of hearing the concerned workmen have failed to produce any such paper to show that they were enrolled as permanent workers under the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery prior to its nationalisation. The concerned workmen have failed to produce either a single scrap of wage slip or any identity card to show that they were the workers of said colliery. It is unbelievable to consider that a permanent worker who worked for such long years drew wages without any wage slip. It is mandatory for the colliery workers to possess Identity Card for their ingress and egress during the time of work. The concerned workmen did not consider necessary to

produce any such Identity Card to show that they were workers under the management. It has been submitted by the concerned workmen that the management used to deduct provident fund contribution being member of C.M.P.F. In spite of claiming so they have failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that any provident fund contribution was deducted and deposited in their account being the members of C.M.P.F. MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that he worked at Khas Kusunda Colliery as Medical Clerk from 18-8-73 to 12-5-97. In spite of claiming this fact this witness disclosed that all the concerned workmen used to visit hospital in connection with their treatment etc. It is the contention of the concerned workmen that the management stopped their work from early part of 1977. If this fact is taken into consideration I have failed to understand how this witness found these persons in the hospital for their treatment particularly when he was not posted there at the relevant time. Not a single scrap of paper is forthcoming before the Tribunal in course of hearing that during the period in question the concerned workmen used to visit hospital in connection with their treatment etc. Accordingly, there is sufficient reason to disbelieve the evidence of WW-1 in this regard. There is reason to believe that he being interested workmen deposed on behalf of the concerned workmen. WW-2 during his evidence has failed to produce single scrap of paper to show that upto December, 1976 they worked under the management.

6. It is seen that the concerned workmen were not working under the management in early part of 1977. It is admitted fact that the sponsoring union raised the industrial dispute in the instant case on 31-10-91. Therefore, it is clear that after a lapse of 14 years the concerned workmen raised an industrial dispute in support of their claim. For such long delay in raising that industrial dispute no cogent explanation is for the coming before this Tribunal in course of hearing on the part of the concerned workmen. However, they took a plea that from time to time they submitted representations to the management for their reinstatement and when the management ultimately refused to consider their prayer they raised instant industrial dispute. In support of their claim they relied on three copies of representations marked as Exts. W-2, W-2/1 and W-2/2. These representations neither bear any date nor year to show when they submitted such representations. In representation marked Ext. W-2/2 however bears an office seal affixed thereon. It transpires that the said representation submitted on 26-11-83. It is seen that their work was stopped in early part of 1977 and that representation was given after a lapse of more than one and half year. It also cannot be asserted from this representation (Ext. W-2/2) that it was actually received by the management. Apart from the copies of these representations the concerned workmen have failed to

produce any scrap of paper to show that they worked under the management either on permanent roll or on the roll of casual workmen. The concerned workmen relying on the document marked Ext. W-3 submitted that the management admitted about their work at Khas Kusunda Colliery. From the letter issued by the Dy. C.M.E., Khas Kusunda Colliery dated 26-2-92 addressed to A.L.C. (C); Dhanbad it has been admitted by the management that the concerned workmen were engaged in stone cutting and for shale picking for sometime. Therefore this information does not establish the claim of the concerned workmen in any manner that they worked permanently under the management prior to nationalisation of the colliery or they worked continuously till December, 1976 after its nationalisation. The question of application of Sec. 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act comes into question if it has been established that in spite of rendering services under the management continuously for more than 240 days in a year their works are stopped by the management. This fact the concerned workmen cannot escape to establish as onus absolutely rests on them. I have carefully considered all the material papers on the record. I have failed to find out a single scrap of paper to show that the concerned workmen worked under the management either on permanent roll or they worked for more than 240 days in a year as casual workers. Until and unless this fact is established there is no scope to draw any conclusion that the stoppage of their work was illegal and for which they are very much entitled to get their reinstatement as casual workmen.

7. In view of all the facts and circumstances discussed above I have no hesitation to say that the concerned workmen through claimed themselves to be the workmen of the management continuously for years together they failed to substantiate their claim to its lightest extent. Mere claim of a person to get relief finds no basis at all until and unless the claim is substantiated by him. Here onus rested on the concerned workmen to establish their claim that they continuously worked under the management from 1971 to 1976. I have no hesitation to say that they have failed to establish their claim that they worked for the aforesaid period under the management either on permanent roll or casual basis and for which they are not entitled to any relief.

8. In the result, the following award is rendered—

The action of the management of Khas Kusunda Colliery of M/s. B.C.C. Ltd. in not regularising Shri Arjun Pandey and 69 others (as per list enclosed) on the rolls of Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. is justified and the concerned workmen are not entitled to any relief.

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 628.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को. लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध निशोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 254/99) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/489/98-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S.O. 628.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 254/99) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-2004.

[No. L-20012/489/98-IR (C-1)]

N. P. KESAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT

DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 254 OF 1999

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of
M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dhanbad, Dated, the 28th January, 2004.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/489/98-IR (C-I), dated, the 4th June, 1999.

SCHEDULE

“Kya B.C.C.L. Key pravandhtantra dwara 22-2-97 sey Shri Kallu Bhuia Loader ki sevaya samapt kiya jana vidhibat evam nayaochit hai? Yadi nahi to karmkar kis rahat key patra hai?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows:—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman was a permanent wagon loader of South Govindpur colliery of Govindpur area under the management. They submitted that due to constant working at railway siding of the colliery the concerned workman fell ill and went to his native village for his treatment, on 27-5-95 and remained on treatment till 4-11-95 and reported for duty on 5-11-95 but instead of allowing him to join his duty management issued a chargesheet to him dt. 7-11-95 and with ulterior motive without issuing any order of suspension debarred him to work till he was dismissed vide order dt. 25-7-97.

They alleged that neither any chargesheet was handed over to the concerned workman nor any opportunity was given to him for its reply. He was also not aware of any departmental proceedings against him. Accordingly, he was not given any opportunity to defend his case. Even prior to passing of this order of dismissal management did not give any opportunity to defend his case. They alleged that action taken by the management to dismissed him from service w.e.f 29-7-97 was not only illegal and unjustified but also against the principle of natural justice and for which he raised an Industrial Dispute which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. Accordingly sponsoring Union submitted prayer on behalf of the concerned workman to reinstate him in service with full back wages.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman. They submitted that the concerned workman was a wagon loader at South Govindpur colliery and he developed the habit of absenting himself from his duties without information or permission and without sufficient cause. They submitted that in the year 1993 the concerned workman put 169 days of attendance while in the year 1994 and 1995 he put attendance for 96 days and 35 days respectively. They alleged that the concerned workman started remaining himself absent for more than 10 days without giving any intimation or prior permission of the management with effect from 27-5-95 as the said act constituted misconduct they issued a chargesheet to him to which he submitted his reply. They submitted that as the reply given by the concerned workman was not satisfactory decided to hold domestic enquiry against him and appointed Mr. J. K. Sinha, Dy. Personnel Manager as Enquiry Officer to conduct domestic enquiry against him.

They submitted that after taking charge of the domestic enquiry the Enquiry Officer not only issued several notices but also published the news of holding enquiry proceeding in the local news paper having its wide circulation. They alleged that inspite of issuance of repeated notices and also inspite of publication of the

news relating to domestic enquiry as the concerned workman failed to turn up the Enquiry Officer conducted the domestic enquiry *ex parte* against him and after completing that enquiry he submitted his report holding him guilty to the charges. Disciplinary authority after perusing enquiry report and all relevant papers relating to enquiry proceedings and other material papers dismissed the concerned workman from service.

They submitted that such order of dismissal was legal valid and they did not commit any wrong violating the principle of natural justice in passing the said order. Accordingly the management submitted that the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief in view of his prayer

4. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

“Kya B.C.C.L. Key pravandhtantra dwara 22-7-97 sey Shri Kallu Bhuia Loader ki sevaya samapt kiya jana vidhibat evam nayaochit hai? Yadi nahi to karmkar kis rahat key patra hai?”

5. FINDINGS WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the concerned workman neither appeared excepting filling written statement at the very initial stage nor adduced any evidence to substantiate his claim. Accordingly management declined to aduce any evidence on their part as initial onus was on the concerned workman to establish his claim. No relevant paper is also forthcoming before this Tribunal on either of the side to consider the claim of the concerned workman excepting their respective pleading.

Considering the pleadings of both sides there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was a wagon loader at Govindpur Colliery under Govindpur Area. It is also admitted fact that the concerned workman started remaining himself absent from duty with effect from 27-5-95. The claim of the concerned workman is that due to constant work at Rty. siding of the colliery he fell ill and for which he went to his native village in connection with his treatment and remained absent till 4-11-95. He disclosed that on 5-11-95 he returned back and reported to the place of work with a view to resume his duty but instead of allowing him to join management issued chargesheet to him dt. 9-11-95. He further alleged that without allowing him to join his duty and also without suspending him from work management illegally and arbitrarily debarred him from work till he was dismissed by order dt. 25-7-97.

6. The allegation of the management on the contrary is that the concerned workman developed the habit of remaining himself absent from duty and during the year 1993, 1994 and 1995 he put his attendance for 169 days, 96 days and 35 days respectively. They further disclosed that with effect from 27-5-95 the concerned workman went on unauthorised leave without assigning any reason or without giving any intimation to them. They submitted that as the absence for more than 10 days without permission amounts to misconduct as per certified

standing order applicable to the workmen they issued a chargesheet to the concerned workman dt. 7-11-95 to explain the reason of his such long unauthorised absence. They further disclosed that the concerned workman gave his reply to the chargesheet but as reply given by him was far from satisfactory they decided to held domestic enquiry against him and appointed enquiry officer to that effect. It is their specific contention that inspite of issuance of repeated notices and also publication of the news of domestic enquiry in the local daily having its wide circulation as the concerned workman failed to appear the said enquiry officer conducted domestic enquiry *ex parte* and submitted his report holding him guilty to the charges and thereafter the Disciplinary authority considering the report of the enquiry officer as well as other material papers dismissed him from service with effect from 25-7-97.

Considering the contention of the management it is clear that for committing misconduct on the ground of unauthorised absence for a long period they issued chargesheet to the concerned workman. Concerned workman in his pleading also admitted the fact of issuance of chargesheet to him by the management. However, he disclosed owing to his illness he remained absent with effect from 27-5-95 and went to his native village for his treatment. It has also been admitted by him that on the said ground he remained himself absent till 4-11-95. Therefore, onus is on him to establish the fact that he was actually lying ill for the period in question. Concerned workman had sufficient scope to place material medical papers in support of his claim but he did not consider necessary to do so. No incriminating material is also forthcoming to show that he after giving due intimation to the management left the place of work for his treatment. It has been submitted by the concerned workman that the management did not allow to resume his duty on 5-11-95 when he came to his place of work to join. His allegation is that till the order of dismissal he was debarred by the management to work. The allegation which has been brought is no doubt serious but inspite of being such allegation he did not, inspite of getting ample opportunity consider necessary to establish the same.

In para 4 of the written statement the concerned workman admitted the fact of issuance of chargesheet to him by the management. No satisfactory explanation is forthcoming why he did not consider necessary to attend enquiry proceedings with a view to substantiate his claim particularly when the management decided to hold domestic enquiry being dissatisfied with the reply to the chargesheet given by him.

Accordingly, considering the facts and circumstances, there is no scope to say that management committed any illegality in holding domestic enquiry against the concerned workman on the allegation of committing misconduct. It is admitted fact that relying on domestic enquiry management dismissed him from service. It is the claim of the concerned workman that management illegally dismissed him from service. The record speaks

clearly that the concerned workman from 27-5-95 till the date of dismissal i.e. for more than two years remained himself absent from duty. Such long absence from duty without assigning cogent ground cannot be considered as minor offence to ignore. It is the concerned workman on whom the burden shifts that actually he was lying seriously ill and for which he could not attend to his duty. It is seen that ample opportunity was given to the concerned workman to substantiate his claim but lamentably he has failed to do so. Therefore, in view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I find no cogent ground to say that management illegally, arbitrarily and violating the principles of natural justice dismissed him from service and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

“The action of the management of M/s. BCCL in terminating the services of Shri Kalu Bhuia, loader is legal and justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief.”

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 629.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को के प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 194/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/151/2001-आई.आर.(सी-1)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S.O. 629.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 194/2001) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the the employers in relation to the management of TISCO and their workman, received by the Central Government on 13-2-2004.

[No. L-20012/151/2001-IR (C-1)]

N. P. KESHAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2)

DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 194 OF 2001

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of
Tisco. Jamadoba and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma, Advocate

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 29th January, 2004

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/151/2001-IR (C-1), dated, the 10th July 2001.

SCHEDULE

“Whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO. Ltd. Jamadoba in not regularising Md. Islam, Temporary workman is justified? If not, to what relief is Md. Islam entitled and from what date?”

2. The case of the concerned workman according to the written statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman was appointed by the management on 21-1-92 on the service strength of his father Abdul Aziz as per enrolment of his name in the dependant's register Before his appointment the management imparted training under the Mines Rules and he was medically examined for ascertaining his fitness for the job in the underground and assured him to make permanent in his job as soon as he will complete 190 days attendance in the underground.

They submitted that according to the need of the management against permanent vacancies the concerned workman was deployed at Jamadoba collieries as a piece rated miner for cutting and loading coal and during 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996 and 1997 he worked under the management as miner in the underground for 99 days, 171 days, 259 days, 210 days, 196 days and 176 days. Thereafter from 1998 they allowed him duties only for 130 days to 150 days in a year so that he cannot complete 190 days attendance in the underground in a year. They submitted that as the concerned workman completed more than 190 days attendance in the year 1994 he demanded for his regularisation as minor. They disclosed that as the concerned workman completed 190 days attendance in the underground he has fulfilled the criteria required to be regularised in the post of a minor and accordingly, thereafter any break in his service made by the management without following the procedure of law may be held illegal and unjustified. They alleged that in spite of giving repeated representation as the management neglected and refused to regularise the concerned workman as miner he raised an industrial dispute before the ALC (C), Dhanbad

for consideration which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal by the Ministry for adjudication. The sponsoring Union accordingly submitted prayer to pass award directing the management to regularise the concerned workman as minor since 1994 along with all consequential benefits.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegations which the sponsoring union asserted in the written statement on behalf of the concerned workman. They submitted that they maintain employees dependent register in respect of the collieries and establishments to facilitate the workman to get their dependents enrolled after completion of 15 years of service for their employment against future vacancies. They disclosed that as they maintain employees dependents register it does not confer any right to the workman to get employment of their dependents taking the plea that their names have been enrolled therein. They provide employment to such dependents in the event of existence of temporary vacancies for temporary duration according to requirement. Absorption of the dependents in permanent vacancies who are working on temporary vacancies are taken up for consideration on the basis of selections according to seniority, suitability after necessary medical examinations. They disclosed that such temporary employment is given as a privilege and for which it does not confer any right to demand for permanent employment. They submitted that for introduction of modern technology to augment production of coal in the mines necessity for deploying higher man power has been reduced considerably and for which they are facing surplus man power and to cope with such problem they have already introduced several voluntary retirement scheme amongst the permanent colliery workers. They submitted that the concerned workman was provided temporary employment in the capacity of dependant son of Abdul Aziz who was in the employment as and when required basis against temporary requirement or additional requirement in course of various mining operations carried on in the mines and for which he did not accrue any right to place his demand for permanent absorption.

Accordingly management submitted to pass award rejecting the claim of the sponsoring union to regularise the concerned workman as miner.

3. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO, Ltd. Jamadoba in not regularising Md. Islam, Temporary workman is justified? If not to what relief is Md. Islam entitled and from what date?"

It transpires from the record that though management in order to substantiate their claim examine one witness as MW-1 the concerned workman did not consider necessary to adduce any evidence on his part in support of his claim.

4. Considering the evidence of MW-1 and also considering pleadings of both sides I find no dispute to

hold that the concerned workman got his employment as temporary miner on the service strength of his father with effect from 11-11-92. It is the claim of the concerned workman that inspite of his discharging duties as miner in the underground for more than 190 days in each year from 1994 the management did not consider necessary to regularise him as miner.

On the contrary it is the contention of the management that the concerned workman got his appointment as temporary worker of the dependents of the employees working under them as per register maintained therefor. They further submitted that they maintain a list of seniority of these workman who have got temporary appointment under the dependent's quota and according to the seniority list their services are regularised based on availability of permanent vacancy. They disclosed that as per the said seniority list the name of the concerned workman is appearing in Sl. No. 675 i.e. he is junior to 674 workmen and for which question of his regularisation superseding his services in any manner could not be taken into consideration.

Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering evidence of MW-1 it is clear that management maintains a scheme for consideration of the employment of the dependents of the employees whose names have been enrolled in the employees dependent register. It is clear considering all facts and circumstances that the concerned workman got his temporary employment as underground miner against leave and sick vacancies but his regularisation could not be consider by the management on two grounds viz as per panel of temporary workers his position is 675 and for which superseding his seniors numbering about 674 it was not possible on the part of the management to regularise him as miner and secondly regularisation of such worker depended on the availability of permanent vacancy.

It has not been established by the concerned workman in course of hearing that he worked as miner for more than 190 days in a year. However, management also did not deny this fact. However, it is the specific claim of the management that regularisation of any worker depends on availability of permanent vacancy subject to the conditions that the concerned workman as per panel of temporary workers stands on that point which invites to get his regularisation without jeopardising the interest of other senior temporary workers. It is fact that instead of facing open competition the concerned workman has got his temporary employment as per the scheme launched by the management. Therefore it is expected that the concerned workman should abide by the service condition of the temporary workers. As per the Panel position the name of the concerned workman appears in Sl. No. 675. Therefore, is the demand of the concerned workman is considered in that case his regularisation is to be made superseding all his seniors and if it is so done it will invite serious unrest in the mines which obviously will create a

serious impact not only in smooth running of the mines but also operation of that scheme also will come to a vulnerable position. Apart from all these facts it should be borne into mind that question of regularisation depends on availability of permanent vacancy. No evidence is forthcoming on the part of the concerned workman that he is senior most temporary miner as per panel prepared by the management and there exists clear permanent vacancy where he could be regularised.

As such after careful consideration of all the facts and circumstances I find sufficient ground to hold that claim of the concerned workman does not stand on substantial footing and for which he is not entitled to get relief in view of his prayer.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of M/s. TISCO. Ltd. Jamadoba in not regularising Md. Islam Temporary workman is justified. Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 630.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार टिस्को के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 180/2000) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/355/2000-आई.आर.(सी-I)]

एन. पी. केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S.O. 630.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 180/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of TISCO and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-2004.

[No. L-20012/355/2000-IR (C-II)]

N. P. KESHAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT, DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Biswas, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 180 OF 2000

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of
TISCO. Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. Samarendra Sinha,
Advocate.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D. K. Verma,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dated, Dhanbad, the 29th January, 2004

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/355/2000-IR (C-I), dated, the 29th November, 2000.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO. Ltd. Jamadoba of not regularising of Sri Shailendra Singh, Temporary worker is justified ? If not, to what relief is Sri Shailendra Singh entitled and from what date ?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

The sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman was appointed by the management of TISCO. Ltd. Jamadoba on 10-8-92 as temporary worker on the service strength of his father Sri Ramnaresh Singh, a teacher of Jamadoba Primary School of the management. They submitted that at the time of giving employment to the concerned workman the management assured him that he will be made permanent in his post as soon as he will complete 190 days of attendance in the underground accordingly management deployed him in the job of miner in the underground for cutting and loading coal. They submitted that during the next following years the concerned workman worked as minor for more than 190 days in a year and for which he requested the management to regularise him in his job of minor as a pre-condition of his service but in spite of making repeated request they did not consider his prayer. They alleged that as the management did not consider the legitimate claim of the concerned workman finding no other way he raised an industrial dispute before the ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal by the Ministry for adjudication. The sponsoring Union accordingly, submitted prayer to pass award with a direction to the management to regularise the concerned workman as miner since 1995 with consequential benefits.

2. Management on the contrary after filing Written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims and allegation which the sponsoring Union asserted in the

written statement on behalf of the concerned workman. They admitting the claim of the sponsoring Union relating to temporary appointment of the concerned workman as miner submitted that such temporary appointment are given to the dependents of workers against temporary vacancies created during leave and sick vacancies of permanent workers as per commitment made to the recognised union i.e. R. C. M. S. They disclosed that they try to provide maximum number of days of work to such workman in a year according to availability of temporary vacancies so that he can have decent earning during different periods. They submitted that it was not practicable on their part to provide regular employment against any permanent post due to want of vacancy. They disclosed that the concerned workman was at a very low stage in the seniority list of temporary workers as per the norms of computation of seniority for the temporary workers and for which it is not at all feasible to uphold his claim ignoring the claim of other temporary workers who are quite seniors to him as per panel.

Accordingly, they submitted prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the concerned workman.

3. POINTS TO BE DECIDED

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. TISCO. Ltd. Jamadoba of not regularising of Shri Shailendra Singh, Temporary worker is justified? If not to what relief is Sri Shailendra Singh entitled and from what date?"

4. FINDINGS WITH REASONS

It transpires from the record that the concerned workman in order to substantiate his claim examined himself as witness while management also examined one witness as MW-1 in support of their claim.

Considering the evidence of both sides and also considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of the respective parties I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman got his appointment on temporary basis as miner at Jamadoba on 10-8-92, on the basis of dependent's quota in view of the service strength of his father Ram Naresh Singh who was a teacher at Jamadoba Primary School of the management. It is the contention of the concerned workman that at the time of his appointment management assured to regularise him in his post on completion of 190 days attendance in the underground. He disclosed that during the following years he worked under the management for more than 190 days in each year but management did not consider necessary to regularise him as miner. He submitted that for his regulation he submitted representation to the management but to no effect. On the contrary from the submission of the management a different picture comes in relation to the claim of the concerned workman. MW-1 during his evidence disclosed that initially the names of employees dependents are recorded in the employees dependent register who have completed atleast 15 years of permanent service. Thereafter a list is prepared from the dependents

register as per seniority of the workers for giving temporary employment when any temporary vacancy arises. From that list offer is given to the dependents for temporary employment who are found available. He submitted that temporary panel at present consisting the names of 1057 temporary workers and the said panel has been divided into two parts. Each pool is effective for six months alternatively with a view to provide temporary employment to all workers of the pool subject to availability of temporary requirements. This witness disclosed that name of the concerned workman is appearing in Sl. No. 931 as per list Ext. M.1. Management also in support of their claim produced the employment slip Ext. M.2 and wage slips Ext. M.3 series. Considering the employment slip it transpires that the concerned workman got his temporary employment on 10-8-92. No where from this employment slip it can be found that assurance was given to the concerned workman for his regularisation as miner on giving his attendance for 190 days in a year. Concerned workman during his evidence in support of his claim has failed to produce a single scrap of paper to show that assurance was given to him for his regularisation on completion of 190 days work in the underground as a miner in a year at the time of issuance of appointment letter to him. It has not been denied by the management about giving employment to the concerned workman from the pool against leave and sick vacancy but he does not confer any right to place the claim for regularisation. During hearing Ld. Advocate for the management submitted that as per policy decision absorption of the temporary workers who have been provided employment as per list in the permanent category are taken up for consideration on the basis of selection according to seniority, suitability after necessary medical examination and for which as the concerned workman as of right cannot place his claim for regularisation taking the plea that he attended duty in the underground for more than 190 days in a year Ld. Advocate for the workman on the contrary referring decisions reported in 2003(97) FLR 566, 2003(97) FLR 506 2002(94) FLR 1183 submitted that claim of the concerned workman for his regularisation as miner stands on cogent footing. Ld. Advocate for the management submitted that the decision which the Ld. Advocate for the workman relied on are not applicable in the instant case as because the management neither retrenched nor discharged the concerned workman from his temporary employment. On the contrary management still provide him temporary employment as and when leave and sick vacancy arises.

5. No evidence on the part of the concerned workman is forthcoming to show that he has been dismissed or retrenched by the management inspite of his rendering service for more than 190 days in the underground as miner each year since the period of his employment.

6. There is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman got his employment as per enrolment of his name in the register of employees dependent. The concerned

workman during his cross-examination admitted that he was appointed as temporary miner/loader and management provides him job whenever any leave vacancy arises. He also admitted that there are other temporary miners/loaders who work under the management also are provided with job when their turn comes as temporary workman. This very admission of the concerned workman shows clearly that management not only provide him temporary employment but also provide temporary employment to other workman like him whenever leave and sick vacancy arises.

As per the Panel position name of the concerned workman is appearing in Sl. No. 931 (Ext. M. I). Therefore if the demand of the concerned workman is considered in that case management will have to regularise him superseding 930 temporary workers who are senior to him and if it is done it will definitely invite serious industrial unrest in the arena of the management which ultimately will make the scheme itself at stake, though it was introduced for better benefit of the employees.

Apart from all these facts and circumstances it should be borne into mind that question of regularisation of a temporary workman depends on availability of permanent vacancy. Obviously in absence of any such permanent vacancy there is no scope to regularise the workman in permanent vacancy. No evidence is forthcoming on the part of the concerned workman that he is the senior most miner as per panel of temporary workers and there exists clear permanent vacancy where he could be regularised but management illegally and arbitrarily refused him to regularise him.

6. The concerned workman was neither retrenched nor discharged from his employment. On the contrary his evidence speaks clearly that still management provide him temporary employment alongwith other temporary workers whenever any leave vacancy occurs. Therefore, in the instant case there is no scope to consider that management have retrenched or discharged the concerned workman from employment. If that is not the position question of application of Sec. 25F of the I.D. Act does not arise. I.d. Advocate for the concerned workman in course of hearing has failed to show any provision of N.C.W.A that the concerned workman by virtue of his rendering service to the management for more than 190 days in a year in the underground acquires his right to claim regularisation superseding his seniors who are also waiting for their regularisation.

Accordingly, in view of the facts and circumstances discussed above I hold that the concerned workman has failed to substantiate his claim and for which he is not entitled to get any relief in view of his prayer.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The action of the management of M/s. Tisco. Ltd. Jamadoba of not regularisation Sri Shailendra Singh. Temporary worker is justified.

Consequently, the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 13 फरवरी, 2004

कां.आ. 631.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भा.को.को.लि. के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण II, धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/96) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/56/95-आर्.आर. (सी-1)]

एन० पी० केशवन, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 13th February, 2004

S.O. 631.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 16/96) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, II, Dhanbad now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of BCCL and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 13-2-2004.

[No. L-20012/56/95-IR (C-1)]

N. P. KESHAVAN, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under
Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

REFERENCE NO. 16 OF 1996

PARTIES:

Employers in relation to the Management of
Block II Area of M/s. B.C.C.L and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. B. N. Singh,
Representative.

On behalf of the management : Mr. H. Nath,
Advocate.

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal.

Dhanbad, the 30th January, 2004

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I. D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication vide their Order No. L-20012/(56)/95-I.R. (Coal-I), dated, the 29th February, 1996.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the Union is justified in demanding for the placement of Shri Govind Pandey Miner/Loader

in Clerical Grade-II on the basis of the qualifications and performance of the duties in similar capacity? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

2. The case of the concerned workman according to Written Statement submitted by the sponsoring Union on his behalf in brief is as follows :—

Sponsoring Union submitted that the concerned workman though designated as Miner/Loader has been deployed by the management in the Regional Stores of Block II area since 13-5-91 by virtue of his possessing degree in Bachelor of Arts and exploiting him to perform different duties of Asstt. Store Keeper as well as different duties of the store keeper. They referring letter No. R. S./B-II/693/92-93 dt. 1-3-93 issued by the management submitted that management also expressed their satisfaction in the matter of performing duties assigned to him in the stores. By the same letter management also recommended for his placement in higher grade in reward to his satisfactory performance of duties as clerk in the Regional Stores of Block II Area. They alleged that in spite of all these facts management did not consider necessary to regularise him in Grade II as Assistant Store Keeper. They further alleged that management also did not pay any importance to the representation submitted by the concerned workman for his regularisation as Assistant Store Keeper Gr. II and for which he raised an industrial dispute before ALC(C), Dhanbad for conciliation which ultimately resulted reference to this Tribunal.

3. Management on the contrary after filing written statement-cum-rejoinder have denied all the claims of allegations which the sponsoring Union asserted in his Written Statement submitted on behalf of the concerned workman. They submitted that the concerned workman was appointed as Minor/Loader on piece rated basis. They submitted that demand of the sponsoring Union for placement of a minor/loader in clerical Gr. II is absurd apart from being unreasonable. They disclosed that as per provision of cadre scheme for ministerial staff circulated though Implementation Instruction No. 34 dt. 17-7-84 any workman belonging to different cadre may be inducted in clerical grade III provided he possess minimum qualification of Matriculation or equivalent certificate issued by any Board of Examination recognised by the Govt. He should also have worked for atleast three years in the company. He will be appointed in Clerk Gr. III if he passed the selection test to be conducted by a selection committee duly constituted by the Competent Authority. It has been further submitted that for a person to be placed in clerical grade II he should have atleast three years of minimum experience as clerk Gr. III and should be cleared by DPC for his placement in Clerk Gr. II. Accordingly, it is the contention of the management that if the concerned workman is placed in clerical Gr. II he will supersede all the workmen who are already in clerk Gr. III which will not

only amounted to show gross discrimination but also it will be unconstitutional. They submitted that in order to avoid discrimination in the matter of selection of candidates into clerical cadre at the choice of the controlling officer the cadre scheme has been framed by the JBCCI and the management is bound to follow the same without any discrimination and without any favouritism shown to any workman. It has been disclosed by him that as the concerned workman was an educated person who was employed as Miner/loader on his request local management gave him posting at Regional stores w.e.f. 13-5-91 and was entrusted to perform the job of collecting different materials from different agencies. In some cases considering his qualification he was entrusted with typing work or so absolutely on stop gap manner but he was never allowed to perform clerical job like that of clerk continuously. Disclosing all these facts management submitted that claim of the concerned workman for his regularisation in clerical Gr. II is baseless and knowing fully of the same he has placed such claim which cannot be considered in any way.

Accordingly, they submitted their prayer to pass award rejecting the claim of the workman.

POINTS TO BE DECIDED

4. "Whether the Union is justified in demanding for the placement of Shri Govind Pandey Miner/Loader in clerical Gr. II on the basis of the qualifications and performance of the duties in similar capacity? If so, to what relief is the concerned workman entitled to?"

FINDINGS WITH REASONS

5. It transpires from the record that the concerned workman in spite of getting sufficient opportunities did neither consider necessary to adduce any evidence with a view to substantiate his claim nor he gave any further instruction to his representative to move further Mr. B. N. Singh who was representative of the concerned workman and who time to time appeared on his behalf in course of hearing of this case on 20-1-04 expressed his inability to proceed with further hearing of this case as the concerned workman did not give him any further instruction in that regard. Obviously, Ld. Advocate for the management declined to adduce any evidence on their part.

In view of this situation let it be considered if the claim of the concerned workman stands on any cogent footing for getting his relief in view of his prayer. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering his appointment letter there is no dispute to hold that the concerned workman was initially appointed as Miner/Loader by the management.

It is the specific claim of the concerned workman that being deployed by the management since 13-5-91 he is discharging his duties at Regional Stores of Block II Area as Asstt. Store Keeper by virtue of his possessing degree in Bachelor of Arts. He further submitted that time

to time local management appreciated his work as Asstt. Store Keeper and recommended to higher authority for his regularisation as Asstt. Store Keeper in clerical Gr. II. He alleged that in spite of rendering his duties as Assistant Store Keeper for years together and also in spite of recommendation made by the authority management refused to regularise him as Assistant Store Keeper in clerical Gr. II.

On the contrary management admitting the fact of his posting at Regional Stores with effect from 13-5-91 disclosed that he was never posted there to discharge his duties as Assistant Store Keeper. They submitted that the concerned workman was a graduate and he made a request to place him in any work on the surface instead of his work in the underground as miner/loader and in view of that request and also considering his qualification local management deployed him to perform some clerical jobs during certain period of time showing favour to him and taking advantage of that favour he cannot place demand for his regularisation as Assistant Store Keeper in clerical Gr. II.

They submitted that job nomenclature of Cat. I miner/loader and that of clerical grade are quite different and there is no scope at all for a miner/loader to claim his regularisation in clerical Gr. II which is a cadre post. They submitted that as per provision of Cadre scheme for ministerial staff circulated through Implementation Instruction No. 34 dt. 17-7-84 any workman belonging to different category may be inducted in clerical grade III provided he possesses minimum qualification of Matriculation or equivalent examination having at least three years of experience and subject to his selection by the Selection Committee constituted by the competent authority. They submitted that there is no short cut policy of getting regularisation of a miner/loader of Cat. I directly to Grade II clerical cadre. Management further submitted that for promotion in clerical Gr. II a workman should possess at least three years minimum experience in clerical Gr. III and his name must be recommended by D.P.C. Referring Implementation Instruction No. 34 dt. 17-7-84 management submitted that if the claim of the concerned workman is considered in that case not only the workman who are in clerical Gr. III will be deprived to get their promotion in clerical Gr. II but also there will be a serious discrimination which must be considered as unethical and unconstitutional.

6. Implementation Instruction No. 34 clearly has pointed out how promotion or regularisation in Clerical Grade-III and II will be considered. It is admitted that the concerned workman got his appointment as miner/loader on plece rated basis. The appointment letter shows that he got his temporary appointment as miner/loader on 13/14-2-89. There is no dispute to held that the concerned workman is a qualified person. It is seen that ignoring his qualification he accepted his appointment as miner/loader. With utter surprise it is seen that w.e.f. 15-3-91 the concerned

workman started working at Regional Stores as miner/loader instead of his working in the underground. In course of hearing the concerned workman has failed to show any order issued by the competent authority to get his posting at Regional Stores though it transpires from different office orders that he was allowed to work in the Regional Stores. It transpires from the record that Depot officer K. C. Sahay vide letter dt. 1-3-93 disclosed that the concerned workman has been working as a clerk at different section of Regional stores since 13-5-91. It is not clear how it was possible for a miner/loader to work as clerk without following the specific guide line given in Implementation Instruction No. 34 and without getting his appointment/promotion in clerical Grade III. It is the specific claim of the concerned workman for his regularisation in clerical Gr. II since 13-5-91. There is no dispute to hold that the post of clerk Gr. II is a cadre post. Implementation Instruction No. 34 has specifically pointed out how a workman is eligible to get his promotion/regularisation in clerical Gr. II. According to that Instruction No. 34 question of getting elevation in Clerical Gr. II will com if a workman completes his three years service continuously in clerical Gr. III subject to recommendation by D.P.C. Considering the facts disclosed in the pleadings of both sides and also considering materials on record it is evident that the concerned workman in the year 1989 got his appointment as miner/loader. Not a single scrap of paper is forthcoming to show that concerned workman got his promotion/regularisation as clerical Gr. III by the management as per Implementation Instruction No. 34. Even no paper is forthcoming to show that superseding the provision of Implementation Instruction No. 34 management regularised the concerned workman in clerical Gr. III from miner/loader. Until and unless a workman is regularised in clerical Gr. III there is no scope to get his regularisation in Clerical Gr. II. In absence of any order from the competent authority there is reason to believe that local management for the reason best known to them allowed the concerned workman to work in the Regional Stores instead of getting his service as miner/loader for which he got his appointment without obtaining specific order from the competent authority. As there is no specific order to that effect such engagement of the concerned workman to take up clerical job has no legal status. Accordingly, there sufficient reason to hold that the status of the concerned workman was of his status of miner/loader. In the circumstances, onus absolutely rests on the concerned workman to establish that claim for his regularisation in clerical Gr. II directly from the post of miner/loader is legal and justified. Concerned workman inspite of getting ample opportunities have failed to substantiate his claim by adducing cogent evidence either oral or documentary.

Claim as made in the written statement submitted by the concerned workman cannot be considered as substantive piece of evidence until and unless such claim is substantiated by cogent evidence. In view of my

discussion above I find no dispute to hold that the concerned workman has lamentably failed to establish his claim and for which he is not entitled to get any relief.

In the result, the following Award is rendered :—

"The Union is not justified in demanding for the placement of Shri Govind Pandey Miner/Loader in Clerical Gr. II on the basis of the qualifications and performance of the duties in similar capacity. Consequently the concerned workman is not entitled to get any relief."

B. BISWAS, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 632.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बैंक ऑफ इंडिया के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण पटना के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16(C)/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 13-2-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल.-12011/104/2001-आई.आर.(बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2004

S.O. 632.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 16(C)/2001 of the Industrial Tribunal, Patna (Bihar) as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Bank of India and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 13-2-2004.

[No. L-12011/104/2001-IR (B-1)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER, INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL PATNA

Reference No. 16 C of 2001

Management of Bank of India, Zonal Office, R. Block, Bihar North Zone, Chanakya Palace, Veer Chand Patel Marg Road, Patna and their workman represented by the General Secretary, Bank of India, Employees Federation, Bihar, C/o. BOI, Patna, service Branch Uday Bhawan, Frazer Road, Patna (Bihar).

For the Management : Sri P.K. Tripathy, Industrial Relations Officer.

For the Workman : Sri B. Prasad, General Secretary, Bank of India Employees Federation, Patna.

Present : Priya Saran, Presiding Officer, Industrial Tribunal, Patna.

AWARD

The 6th day of February, 2004.

By the adjudication order No. L-12011/104/2001[IR(B-II)] dated 24-08-2001 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour, New Delhi has referred, under Clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2K) of section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (hereinafter to be referred to as 'the Act'), the following dispute between the management of Bank of India, Zonal Office, Bihar North Zone, Chanakya Palace, Veer Chand Patel Path, Patna and their workman Sri Rajiv Kumar Singh for adjudication to this Tribunal :—

"Whether Shri Rajeev Kumar Singh had worked as daily rated worker with Bank of India, Chapra Branch from 2-8-1986 to 29-7-2002? If so, whether the action of the management in terminating the services of Shri Singh on 31-07-2000 was justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. Both the parties namely the worker Rajiv Kumar Singh and the management of Bank of India (hereinafter to be referred as the "worker" and the "management" respectively), have filed their written statement and contested the case. The worker's claim, in short, is that he was orally appointed by the management of Bank of India, Chapra Branch on and from 2-8-96 to discharge the duties of a peon, and he, accordingly, as per requirement performed his duties as a peon as instructed by the Manager. He attended the Branch to perform various jobs of a peon from 9.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. He was initially paid wages @Rs. 45/- per day, which was later on increased by Rs. 5/- His wages were paid through debit vouchers. On 29-7-2000 at 3 P.M., the worker was informed of his termination. When he went to the Branch as usual on the following working day i.e. 31-7-2000, he was stopped from working on aforesaid ground. He claims to have worked continuously from 2-8-96 to 29-7-2000 and also for over 240 days in 12 calendar months preceding his termination. The workman has challenged his termination on the ground of alleged violation of provisions u/s. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and also unfair labour practice adopted by the management by keeping him on tenterhook for about four years. The worker has accordingly prayed for his reinstatement and regularisation of his services besides back wages and other allied reliefs.

3. The management in their written statement has categorically refuted various claims and the dispute raised by the worker, precisely stating that the union sponsoring the dispute has no representative capacity in the branch and so, the present one can not be deemed to be an 'Industrial Dispute' and accordingly, the reference is bad in law. The management have further denied that the worker was orally appointed by them on 2-8-96 to discharge the duties of a peon. The worker was engaged for a few days during the period by the Manager of Chapra Branch to do odd jobs on daily wages as and when required from 2-1-99

to 20-11-99. He was engaged only casually, and intermittently as and when manual labour was required for cleaning of premises, bundling of old records etc. The worker was paid by the Branch Manager, which was reimbursed by the Bank to the latter. On the back of relevant vouchers, both the Manager and worker have signed. It is further stated by the management that the worker is a manipulator and has forged some vouchers by putting his signature on back which were relating to other persons, and also the transfer voucher relating to washing allowance to the Arms Guard Umesh Singh. It has been also stated that the worker never worked for 240 days in any calendar year much less 12 calendar months preceding the date of purported termination. The written statement further states that Sec. 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act has got no application in the present case as the worker was neither appointed in Bank service nor he was in continuous employment for one year within the meaning of Sec. 25B of the Act. The worker was never a workman as required under the Act, and he was in fact occasionally engaged on the basis of needed work.

4. In view pleadings of the parties and also the reference, the basic and the moot question which arises for decision is, whether the worker worked in the Bank for 240 days preceding his purported termination on 29-7-2000. The parties have led their evidence as well keeping in view the importance of this aspect. He would hence first examine this issue and discuss the evidence adduced by the parties before this Tribunal.

5. The worker Rajiv Kumar Singh has examined himself as the lone witness on his behalf. He states in evidence that he worked in the Bank of India, Chapra Branch from 2-8-96 to 29-7-2000. He attended the Branch regularly from 9.30 A.M. to 6.30 P.M. and he used to serve water, arrange ledgers, carry tokens and Cash Box and also sweep the premises in absence of sweeper. He was paid Rs. 45/- initially, which was subsequently raised to Rs. 50/- per day. He was paid through vouchers. At the time of termination, he was neither noticed nor was given any compensation. He worked for 240 days in a year preceding his termination. He has also proved a chart (Ext. W/123) prepared by him to show the work done by him on different dates between 18-1-99 to 29-7-2000. During cross-examination, he says that he put his signatures on the payment vouchers through which he was paid his wages. He then explains that he received the cost of newspaper vide Ext. M/47 for making payment to newspaper agent as ordered by the then Branch Manager. He further says to have received washing allowance vide Ext. M/46 and put his signature thereon on the instruction of the reimbursing official. He has, however, denied to have signed on aforesaid two exts. purposely for his own game.

6. As many as 122 vouchers (Exts. W/1 to W/122) have also been produced by the worker in order to substantiate his claim that he received payment through them and he worked on those days noted thereon. These vouchers relate with years 1999 and 2000. The last voucher

W/122 is dated 22-7-2000. The relevancy of these documents shall be taken into account later at appropriate place.

7. The management has examined three witnesses in all namely MW1, Uma Shankar Singh, Acting Manager, Bank of India, Chapra Branch, MW 2 U.K. Srivastava, Branch Manager, B.O.I., Chowk Branch Lucknow and MW3, Ramanand Manjhi, an Officer of B.O.I., Siwan Branch. MW1 is presently posted and acting as Manager at Chapra Branch of B.O.I. since 20-6-2002. He has deposed on the basis of Bank's documents. He says that the worker worked there as a casual labourer and never against any permanent vacancy. Such a labourer is paid daily wages for the work done by him and the same is debited under Misc. Head. He further says that the worker as per vouchers worked in the branch from 2-1-99 to 20-11-99 on different dates and he was paid through vouchers exhibited as M/1 to M/44. He further says that since the worker insisted for his signature on the back of vouchers through which payment was made to him the same was obtained. He further says that no payment has been made to the worker though those vouchers filed on his behalf but not bearing his signatures. He further says that the worker fraudulently put his signatures on two vouchers Exts. M/45 and M/46. This witness also proved salary statements Ext. M/47 and two vouchers Exts. M/48 and M/49 to lay stress on the fact that the contesting union has no following in his branch. Ext. M/47, M/48 and M/49 do not contain worker's name and these documents show that the worker was not a regular subordinate staff in the branch. During cross-examination, he makes it clear that the Branch Manager after receiving the payment of a daily worker pays the same to the worker concerned.

8. MW2 and MW3 were in Chapra Branch of the Bank from 4-6-99 to 30-11-2002 and 1995 to 4-6-99 respectively. They both have emphatically stated that the worker casually worked in the Bank on some occasions. He worked for about 20 to 25 days only during MW2's tenure and he was paid through different vouchers (Ext. M/1 to M/44) for the work done by him. In cross-examination, he admits that the worker was engaged by the Bank for the first time on 28-12-1998 and he has worked in all for 160 days only as per Bank records. It may be noted here that in the affidavit dated 16-10-2003 of the Branch Manager, P.C. Sharma, it has been mentioned in para 2 that Sri Rajiv Kumar Singh worked on daily wages from 2-1-99 to 20-11-99 for 160 days but according to MW2, the worker was engaged for the first time on 28-12-98 i.e. to say 6 days prior to the date noted in the affidavit. The concerned Ext. M/1 also points out that the worker was paid for the work done as collie from 28-12-98 to 2-1-99. This voucher is dated 2-1-99 and it appears in the circumstances that there has been an inadvertent mistake in the affidavit and the date of voucher has been typed in place of the first date i.e. 28-12-98 when the worker was initially engaged in the Bank. It is not such a vital mistake which can be taken serious note of nor this goes

to help the worker in any manner whatsoever. The date of his first engagement i.e. 28-12-98, is very clearly typed in the chart attached with the affidavit as "Annexure A".

9. MW3 states that on some occasions, worker worked casually during his tenure and he was not disengaged till he was there. He further states that through Ext. M/46 the newspaper cost was not disbursed to the worker instead he put his signature on its back with fraudulent intention. He lastly says that a Branch Manager is authorised to engage a casual worker.

10. The oral testimony before us do very well suggest that a Branch Manager is empowered to engage a worker as and when occasion arises in the Bank and payment is made to such worker by him and he gets reimbursement of the same from the Bank. Management has also tried to establish that such payment is made under Miscellaneous Head through vouchers and since the worker insisted upon his signature was being obtained on vouchers through which his wage was being paid to him. The management has filed only 44 vouchers bearing worker's signature on their back. These vouchers suggest that the worker did work on different dates in between 28-12-98 to 20-11-99 i.e. for about 160 days in all. The management categorically claims that the worker was not engaged in the Bank for any work beyond the dates detailed in the list and as is exhibited by aforesaid fortyfour vouchers.

11. As against this, the worker has filed 122 vouchers in all (Exts. W/1 to W/122) together with a chart Ext. W/123 thereby detailing different dates from 18-1-99 to 29-7-2000, on which the worker performed the work in the Bank. It is to my utter surprise that as many as 90 vouchers amongst those filed by the worker do not contain any "payment seal" of the Bank to show that any payment was in fact made through them. These Exts. are W/1-W/3, W/6, W/7, W/10, W/13-W/16, W/18, W/20-W/35, W/37-W/40, W/42, W/44, W/46, W/47, W/50, W/51, W/53-W/55, W/57, W/64, W/66, W/69, W/70, W/72, W/74, W/77, W/79, W/81, W/83, W/85, W/86, W/88, W/92, W/94, W/95, W/98-W/112, W/114, W/115 and W/117, W/122. Vouchers upto W/62 are concerned with year 1999 and the remaining are of the year 2000. A judicial notice can be taken up the fact and further it is a matter of common experience that whenever payment is made by the Bank, a "Payment Seal" is put on concerned voucher. Aforementioned 90 vouchers without any "payment seal" just mean that no payment was made to any person whatsoever through these documents much less the worker Sri Rajiv Kumar Singh who was always quite conscious to put his signature on the back of a vouchers through which he received payment. All above 90 vouchers appear to be nothing but a clear fabrication and manufacture of evidence is support of worker's stand that he worked for 240 days or more in 12 calendar months preceding his purported disengagement. The worker appears to have deliberately misled the Tribunal by filing as many as 90 bogus vouchers with no "payment seal" mark at all. These 90 vouchers do not appear to carry any relevance and substance in

worker's favour. Barring these, only remain 32 odd vouchers presented by the worker, which taking together do not establish that he worked for 240 days or more in a calendar year.

12. The discussion made above in view of the evidence, both oral and documentary, leads us to irresistible and the only conclusion that the worker did not work in Chapra B ranch of the Bank of India for 240 days preceding his alleged termination on 29-7-2000.

13. Now, we come next to whether the termination of worker is bad in view of non-compliance of Sec. 25F of the Act. The requirement of Section is compliance of certain provisions in case of retrenchment of a workman who has been in continuous service for not less than one year. We have already seen and the evidence on record also does so suggest that the worker was a daily wage labourer and he had never been in continuous service for the period required under this Section. A continuous service stands defined in Section 25B of the Act. We find on the strength of the evidence that neither Section 25B nor 25F of the Act can come to the rescue of the worker since he never had been in continuous service with the Bank for one year.

14. The last question whether the disputant Union has the representative capacity to rightfully espouse the dispute on behalf of the worker is concerned, we have to look to the statements made by the management's witnesses and also Ext. M/47, M/48 and M/49. The witnesses have categorically stated that the disputant Union did not represent any of the workers of the Bank concerned at relevant time. The Exts. referred to above do also suggest that some other unions and not the disputant one were credited the contributions from the Bank's staff. On the other hand, there is no evidence worth the name from the other said to show that disputant Union had any representation in the Bank at the relevant time. Although this point appears to be of no importance at all in the light of findings in forgoing paragraphs on two major issues, yet the evidence before us is quite suggestive of the fact that the disputant Union had no representative capacity in rightfully espousing the dispute, which is before us. This point I was required to answer since it was taken as a preliminary objection by the management.

15. In view of what has been discussed above and the materials on record, I am of firm view and accordingly hold as such that the worker Rajiv Kumar Singh did not work as daily rated worker with Bank of India, Chapra Branch for a period of 240 days or more during 12 months preceding his alleged retrenchment nor his so-called retrenchment suffers any way for the violation of Section 25F of the Industrial Disputes Act and he is not entitled to any relief whatsoever. Reference answered in terms aforesaid.

16. Award accordingly.

Dictated & corrected by me.

PRIYA SARAN, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 633.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम लि० के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय जोधपुर के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-02-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/36/2000-आई.आर.(एम)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th February, 2004

S.O. 633.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Jodhpur as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Rajasthan State Mineral Development Corpn. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-02-2004

[No. L-29012/36/2000-IR (M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

अनुबन्ध

**औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय
जोधपुर**

पीठासीन अधिकारी :—श्रीमती निशा गुप्ता, आर.एच.जे.एस.

ओ. वि. (केन्द्रीय) सं. :—08/2001

मोलेखान पुत्र श्री भैवर खान, निवासी रायगढ़, जिला जैसलमेर।

....प्रार्थी

बनाम

राजस्थान राज्य खनिज विकास निगम लि., खनिज भवन, जयपुर।

....अप्रार्थी

उपस्थिति :

- (1) प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री एस.डी. खत्री उप.
- (2) अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि श्री सुशील कुमार माथुर उप.

अधिनिर्णय

दिनांक 9-12-2003

श्रम मंत्रालय भारत सरकार नई दिल्ली ने अपनी अधिसूचना क्रमांक एल. 29012/36/2000-आई.आर. (एम.) दिनांक 29-8-2000 से निम्न विवाद वास्ते अधिनिर्णय इस न्यायालय को प्रेषित किया है :—

“Whether the termination of services of Sh. Mole Khan S/o Bhawaru Khan Ex. Sahayak Karamchari by

the Mgt. of R.S.M.D.C.Ltd., Jaipur by way of Voluntary Retirement Scheme w.e.f. 31-3-98 is legal and justified and if not to what relief is workman concerned entitled ?”

प्रार्थी ने अपना मांग-पत्र प्रस्तुत करते हुए अधिकथित किया है कि प्रार्थी को सोनू लाईम स्टोर प्रोजेक्ट, जैसलमेर में सन् 1990 में नियुक्त किया गया तथा अप्रार्थी ने अपने आदेश दिनांक 12-1-93 से 1-10-92 से प्रार्थी की सेवाएं नियमित कर दी तथा आदेश दिनांक 15-2-97 द्वारा प्रार्थी को 1-10-96 से 798/- रुपये वेतन श्रृंखला पर प्रतिस्थापित किया गया, प्रार्थी ने अपना कार्य पूर्ण समर्पित भावना से किया, सन् 1998 में अप्रार्थी ने प्रार्थी को परेशान करने की नियत से कुछ श्रमिकों का स्थानान्तरण हनुमानगढ़ खदान पर कर दिया, कामगारों द्वारा यह प्रार्थना करने पर कि उससे कई कनिष्ठ कर्मचारी बैठे हुए हैं उनका स्थानान्तरण किया जावे ऐसी स्थिति में नियोजक के अधिकारियों ने कामगार को गुमराह करते हुए उससे स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र मांग लिये, चूंकि प्रार्थी एक अनपढ़ व्यक्ति था उसने दबाव में आकर सशर्त प्रार्थना-पत्र पेश किया व 31-3-98 तक शर्तों की पालना होने पर अपनी स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति हेतु निवेदन किया, स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति में लिखी शर्तों की आंशिक पालना में 15-1-98 को अप्रार्थी ने आदेश जारी कर प्रार्थी को 26280/- रुपये का भुगतान कर शेष राशि के भुगतान हेतु आईन्दा मामले को विचाराधीन रखा व स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति प्रार्थना-पत्र का हवाला देते हुए आदेश दिनांक 26-3-98 द्वारा प्रार्थी की सेवाएं 31-3-98 से समाप्त कर दी जब कि प्रार्थना पत्र में लिखी शर्तों को पूर्ण रूप से आज तक पालना नहीं की गई अतः सेवा निवृत्ति अनुचित एवं अवैध है, सेवा समाप्ति से पूर्व नियम 77 की व 25-जी की पालना नहीं की गई, प्रार्थी से कई कनिष्ठ व्यक्ति आज भी नियोजक के यहां नौकरी कर रहे हैं, अतः धारा 25-एच का सीधा उल्लंघन किया गया है। अन्त में निवेदन किया है कि प्रार्थी की 31-3-98 से की गई सेवामुक्ति को अवैध घोषित किया जाकर पुनः सेवा में लिये जाने का आदेश पारित किया जावे तथा बैंक वेजेज दिलाया जावे।

अप्रार्थी की ओर से जवाब प्रस्तुत करते हुए कहा गया कि प्रार्थी ने 31-3-98 से स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रार्थना-पत्र पेश किया जिस पर प्रार्थी का त्याग-पत्र स्वीकार किया गया तथा प्रार्थी का 1-4-98 से नियोजन समाप्त हो गया, प्रार्थी ने स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत देय अनुग्रह राशि 26280/- रु. प्राप्त की व अन्य देय राशि 35000/- भी प्राप्त की, प्रार्थी ने स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति का प्रार्थना-पत्र वापस लेने का कोई आवेदन प्रस्तुत नहीं किया, स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति के मामले में नियोजित श्रमिकों की संख्या तथा श्रमिकों की वरिष्ठता कनिष्ठता कोई अर्थ नहीं रखती, प्रार्थी ने बगैर किसी दबाव के स्वेच्छा से अप्रार्थी निगम की स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत त्याग-पत्र दिया व देय परिलाभ प्राप्त किये, कौनसी शर्त की पालना नहीं की गई यह प्रार्थी ने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है। प्रार्थी का मामला छंटनी में नहीं आता अतः अधिनियम के प्रावधान अथवा नियम लागू नहीं होते। अन्त में निवेदन किया कि प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है। प्रार्थी का मांग-पत्र सव्यव खारिज किया जावे।

मांग-पत्र के समर्थन में प्रार्थी ने स्वयं का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर अप्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई तथा अप्रार्थी की ओर से

मंगलाराम गुजर का शपथ-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया जिस पर प्रार्थी प्रतिनिधि द्वारा जिरह की गई। अप्रार्थी की ओर से विभिन्न दस्तावेजों की फोटो प्रतियां पेश की गईं।

दोनों पक्षों के प्रतिनिधीगण की बहस सुनी, पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया।

प्रार्थी द्वारा यह कहा गया कि उसने विपक्षी के अधीन काम किया उसकी सेवाएं सन्तोषप्रद थीं उससे दबाव में आकर सशर्त त्याग-पत्र ले लिया गया और उसकी सेवाएं समाप्त कर दी गईं जो कि त्रुटिपूर्ण है।

विपक्षी द्वारा यह कहा गया कि प्रार्थी ने स्वेच्छा से त्याग-पत्र दिया था जो स्वीकार किया जाकर 1-4-98 से उसका नियोजन समाप्त कर दिया गया। प्रार्थी ने स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत देय राशि प्राप्त कर ली है और उसे विदड़ों करने का कोई प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया है।

प्रार्थी ने अपनी प्रतिपरीक्षा में यह स्वीकार किया है कि उसने सेवानिवृत्ति का प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया था और पचास-साठ हजार रुपये उसे मिल गये थे।

विपक्षी की ओर से मंगलाराम गुजर सहायक प्रबन्धक कार्मिक एवं प्रशासन पेश हुए हैं जिनका यह कथन है कि प्रार्थी ने स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति का प्रार्थना-पत्र दिया था और उसी आधार पर सेवानिवृत्ति की गई है।

प्रार्थी को यह आपत्ति है कि उसके प्रार्थना-पत्र में शर्तें उल्लेखित थीं वे शर्तें पूरी नहीं की गईं और उसे सेवानिवृत्त कर दिया गया परन्तु यह तर्क आधारहीन है। प्रार्थी द्वारा स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रार्थना-पत्र प्रस्तुत किया है और ऐसी स्थिति में शर्तों का कोई महत्व नहीं रह जाता। योजना के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत्ति की गई है, प्रार्थी द्वारा सेवानिवृत्ति से संबंधित लाभ प्राप्त कर लिये गये हैं ऐसी स्थिति में अब वह सेवानिवृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति करने का अधिकारी नहीं है जैसा कि एस. बी. सिविल रिट पिटीशन नम्बर 3650/98 अम्बादा बनाम आर. एल. एम. डी. सी. में माननीय राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा निर्धारित किया गया है।

प्रार्थी का यह कथन है कि स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना उन्होंने व्यक्तियों पर लागू होती है जिन्होंने दस वर्ष की सेवा पूर्ण कर ली हो या जिनकी उम्र 40 वर्ष पूर्ण हो चुकी है। परन्तु यह तर्क मान्य नहीं है। 12-6-90 का जो कार्यालय आदेश पेश हुआ है उसमें भी यह स्थिति स्पष्ट की गई है कि जो व्यक्ति सेवानियमों के अन्तर्गत कवर नहीं होता उन श्रमिकों पर भी यह योजना लागू होती है और जब प्रार्थी स्वयं ने सेवानिवृत्ति हेतु प्रार्थना-पत्र पेश किया है तो अब वह सेवानिवृत्ति के सम्बन्ध में कोई आपत्ति पेश नहीं कर सकता और उसकी सभी आपत्तियां निराधार हैं।

इस प्रकार प्रार्थी को सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत्त किया जाना किसी भी प्रकार अनुचित और अवैध नहीं है और प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष पाने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

अधिनिर्णय

अतः यह अधिनिर्णय किया जाता है कि अप्रार्थी नियोजक आर. एल. एम. डी. सी. लि., जयपुर द्वारा प्रार्थी मोलेखान पुत्र भैवरु खान को

स्वैच्छिक सेवानिवृत्ति योजना के अन्तर्गत सेवानिवृत्त किया जाना किसी भी प्रकार से अनुचित और अवैध नहीं है अतः प्रार्थी कोई अनुतोष अप्रार्थी से प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

यह अधिनिर्णय आज दिनांक 9-12-2003 को खुले न्यायालय में हस्ताक्षर कर सुनाया गया।

निशा गुप्ता, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 19 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 634.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्लाकाटु ग्रेनाइट प्रा० लि० के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में श्रम न्यायालय आलपुझा के पंचाट को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 19-02-04 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/34/2003-आई.आर.(एम)]

बी० एम० डेविड, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 19th February, 2004

S.O. 634.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award of the Industrial Tribunal, Alapuzzha as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management Plackattu Granites Pvt. Ltd. and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 19-02-04

[No. L-29011/34/2003-IR (M)]

B.M. DAVID, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

IN THE COURT OF THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL : ALAPPUZHA

(Dated this the 3rd day of January, 2004)

PRESENT :

SHRI K. KANAKACHANDRAN, Industrial Tribunal

I. D. No. 47/03 (C)

Between

The Managing Director, Plackattu Granites Pvt. Ltd.,
Payyanamon, P.O. Konni, Pathanamthitta

And

The workman of the above concern represented by
The General Secretary, Pathanamthitta District Quarry
and Crusher Workers Congress (INTUC),
Malayalapuzha

AWARD

1. The Government of India by the reference order No. 29011/34/2003 (RIM) dated 27-8-03 has referred the following issues for adjudication :

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Plackattu Granite (Private) Ltd., Payyanamon, P.O., Konni, Pathanamthitta District, Kerala State in terminating the services of Sh. C. P. Babu, Peon with effect from 10-1-2003 is justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?"

2. In response to notice, only the management party entered appearance through a counsel. Initially there was no appearance on the side of union. However when this dispute was posted on 15-12-2003 a Counsel representing the union had submitted that the matter had been settled. That settlement is recorded and passed an award holding that no industrial dispute is subsisting between the parties now.

(Dated this the 3rd day of January, 2004)

K. KANAKACHANDRAN, Industrial Tribunal

नई दिल्ली, 20 फरवरी, 2004

का.आ. 635.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार स्टेट बैंक ऑफ बिकानेर एंड जयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय II, नई दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या आई०डी० सं० 85/91) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-2-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/160/91-आई.आर.(बी-1)]

अजय कुमार, डैस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 20th February, 2004

S.O. 635.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (I. D. No. 85/91) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court II, New Delhi, now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 20-2-2004.

[No. L-12012/160/91-IR(B-1)]

AJAY KUMAR, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE PRESIDING OFFICER : CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-
LABOUR COURT-II, RAJENDRA BHAWAN,
GROUND FLOOR, RAJENDRA PLACE
NEW DELHI

I. D. No. 85/91

Presiding Officer : R.N. RAI

Balwant Singh

V/s

State Bank of Bikaner and Jaipur

AWARD

By letter dated 9-7-1991 the following points has been referred to by the Ministry of Labour for adjudication.

"Whether the action of the management is not considering the case of Sh. Balwant Singh for the full time Sweeper/Peon is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to."

It has been stated that Balwant Singh belonged to scheduled caste. He was posted as the cleaner from 1992 on the western Bikaner Branch and at present he is getting ¼ of the salary.

It has been stated that besides cleaning work, the work of peon was also taken from him he was engaged in going to different branches for bringing stationery, to the post office for telegram and registers letter and stamps. He used to go to the I.T.O. for depositing income tax return. He was sent to deposit the electricity bill, water charges, telephone bills, etc. There is no peon for many years in the office. Sh. Balwant Singh had been doing the work of peon from 1982. The bank has paid him D.A. also.

So far as cleaning and sweeping work is concerned he has to clean and sweep 4400 square yards for more than 30 hours every week so the work done by him comes under the full payment of a sweeper and the cleaner. He work of the peon is in addition to this.

It has been further submitted that he was from the very beginning demanding full pay. He gave an application to give him full pay and to transfer him at the post of peon but the bank refused on 28-2-1985. On the other hand, on several dates upto 8-3-1990 Sh. Balwant Singh gave application and his applications were rejected.

When requirements of peon was made Sh. Balwant Singh on 26-11-1984 gave an application but he was told that the bank would consider the names sent from the employment exchange.

Again on 7-5-1987 and 2-6-1987 he gave application to the bank. It was a part time cleaner and sweeper is not eligible for interview. Thereafter on several dates upto 8-3-1991 he gave an applications to appoint him as Peon but he was not called for interview.

It has been further submitted that in bipartite settlement in paragraph 20 (6) it is necessary that preference should be given to the part time workers for filling up the vacant post.

It has also been directed by the Ministry of Finance to the banks that 25% post should be kept reserved for sweepers/cleaners/chowkidar whether they have qualification for appointment to the post of peon or not.

It has been further submitted that since the bank paid no attention to the several applications on 2-6-90 by Registered letter president of the union sent the letter but still the bank gave no reply. At the last application was given to the Assistant Labour Commissioner. But the matter could not be decided.

It has been prayed that the workman should get peon's pay from 9-9-82 whatever the court deems fit. He should be given all the facilities to which a peon is entitled.

Management has filed in his WS, it has been stated that para 1 of the statement of claim/petition is correct and needs no reply.

That para 2 of the petition is wrong hence denied. The workman was appointed as a part time sweeper and is performing the duties of cleaning the Bank premises. The workman used to come to the Paschim Vihar Branch of the answering bank and does only sweeper job. The workman never did more than the working hours as applicable to him from time to time. At present the workman is drawing 3/4 salary from the Bank. It is wrong that the workman has ever did the peon work. It is submitted that right from the inception of the Bank branch at Paschim Vihar, the Bank has a peon and Guard. Since, 1982, there was always a Peon/Daftari in the Bank except for a few months in 1990. At no point of time the workman was ever ordered by the management, to perform the duties of a peon. It is wrong that there is no peon in the Bank for the last so many years. It is also wrong to allege that the workman is performing the duties of a peon since 9-9-82 or ever thereafter. It is correct that the Bank has made some payments to the workman towards conveyance charges, but that is paid only when the workman requested the Branch Manager of the Bank to oblige him to go for some work.

Para 3 of the petition is correct and is admitted. It is submitted that the work assigned to the workman does not require more than 29 hours a week i.e. 4 and 1/2 hours a day. The area of the premises of the Bank is not 4400 sq yards but 4400 sq feet.

That para 4 of the petition is wrong and has no iota of truth, hence denied. The work assigned to the workman was not more than of 29 hours a week and the workman has never been asked to stay beyond his schedule time of 29 hours a week. No work of the peon has ever been taken by the management from the workman.

That para 5 of the petition is misconceived hence denied. The workman has never been put to work more than the work he deserved as per the terms of work, from time to time. As the work of the workman increased, the management has considered the genuine demand of the workman and has increased his wages from Rs. 60 to 1/3 to 1/2 and 3/4 from time to time. The workman never objected to the increase/enhancement made by the management. It is submitted that this workman was appointed in 1982 and 1/3 of scale wages were given from 1-4-84. The wages were increased from 1/3 to 1/2 of wages scale from 1-7-86 and to 3/4 since January 1987. The application dated 24-11-84 of the workman was not considered since the same was not forwarded through Employment Exchange as required by Ministry of Finance letter No. 11/17/85-IR dated May 2, 1985 and the reply of the same was handed over to the workman on 28-2-85. The Management has also replied the application dated 7th May, 1987 of the workman, vide its

letter dated 16-5-87. The workman was informed by this letter that there is no information that the peons are being recruited in the Bank. It is correct that the workman has sent other applications as mentioned in the petition. Since the Bank has invited applications from the temporary employees only and the instant workman does not come under that category. The workman is permanent part time employee of the management.

That para 6 of the workman is a matter of record, and has been replied as started in para 5 above. The workman was not appointed at the post of peon, as stated by the workman, not because of any discrimination, but due to the rules and laws applicable to the Bank. The application of the workman was rejected because it was not through the employment exchange. Which was one of the most essential criteria for entertaining the applications of the candidates. Secondly, the workman was not one of the candidates from the temporary—employees who have served the Bank. Rest of para 6 (a) and (b) is legal and a matter of record.

That para 7 of the petition is wrong. The management has replied all the letters addressed by the workman. It is correct that there was a failure of conciliation before the Labour Commissioner, New Delhi and hence this reference.

That para 8 of the petition is wrong hence denied. The workman is not entitled for the post of full time peon since 9-9-82. At no point of time before, 24-11-84, the workman has ever applied for the post of the peon, and has ever did the job of peon in the Bank of answering management. The workman has no right to claim wages of the work which he has never rendered to the Bank. No claim of such type ever been raised by the workman to the Bank hence is not entitled for such wages. In no application, submitted by the workman, the workman has ever demanded any wages for performing the job/work of a peon in the Bank. The workman has never claimed from the Bank that he has performed the duties peon in the Bank.

It is, therefore, prayed that the application/petition of the workman may kindly be dismissed.

The workman has filed rejoinder and all the pleadings of the statement of claim has been reiterated it has been also submitted that the workman has been paid T.A. and he has done all the work of a peon and Daftari from 9-9-1982 to 31-3-1990 but he was not appointed a permanent peon through he has been done all the work of a peon as well as the sweeper. The written statement of the bank in this respect is false.

Heard arguments from both the sides and perused the record.

Papers have been annexed with the record. These papers show that the workman has been given T.A. for various works. He has been given conveyance expenditure for discharging his duties allotted to him by the Bank. These papers have been admitted by the Bank. This establishes

the fact that he was doing the work of a sweeper as well as the work of a peon.

The learned counsel for the management agreed that the work of a peon was taken some times from him in the papers also T. A. and conveyance expenditure have been entered.

As I have already mentioned that the branch has admitted that from 04-01-1990 the work of peon was also taken from the workman so he deserves to be reinstated at the post of peon right from 04-01-1990. Since he has given oral undertaking. He deserves to be re-instated at the post of peon from 04-01-1990 without any back wages however he will be entitled to the increments but no back wages upto 04-11-2001.

The point forwarded by the Ministry of Labour is replied thus.

The workman deserves to be re-instated at the post of peon from 04-01-1990 but he will get back wages from 04-11-2001. He will get due increments right from 04-01-1990 but back wages from 04-11-2001. The Award is given accordingly.

Dated : 09-02-2004

R. N. RAI, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 20 फरवरी, 2004

का०आ० 636.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन बैंक के प्रबंधक के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय चेन्नई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 591/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 20-02-2004 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/42/2001-आई.आर. (बी-II)]

सी. गंगाधरण, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 20th February, 2004

S.O. 636.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. No. 591/2001 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Chennai, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial Dispute between the management of Indian Bank and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 20-02-2004

[No. L-12011/42/2001-IR (B. II)]

C. GANGADHARAN, Under Secy.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT,
CHENNAI

Monday, the 5th January, 2004

PRESENT : K. JAYARAMAN,
Presiding Officer

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE NO. 591/2001

(In the matter of the dispute for adjudication under clause (d) of Sub-section (1) and Sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) between the Management of Indian Bank and their workmen)

BETWEEN

The General Secretary, : I Party/Claimant
Indian Bank Employees
Association, Chennai.

AND

The Zonal Manager, : II Party/Management
Indian Bank Coimbatore

APPEARANCE:

For the Pitioner : M/s. D. Hariparanthaman
V. Vijay Khose,
Advocates

For the Management : M/s. Aiyar & Dolia,
N. Krishnakumar,
Advocates

AWARD

The Central Government, Ministry of Labour vide Notification Order No. L-12011/42/2001-IR (B-II) dated 08/13-06-2001 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication :—

“Whether the action of the management of Indian Bank in imposing the punishment of stoppage of increments for two years with cumulative effect against Sri M. Selvaraj, Clerk/Agri Assistant is justified? If not, what relief the concerned workman is entitled to?”

2. After the receipt of the reference, it was taken on file as I. D. No. 591/2001 and notices were issued to both the parties and both the parties entered appearance through their advocates and filed their respective Claim Statement and Counter Statement.

3. The allegations of the Petitioner in the Claim Statement are briefly as follows :

Sri M. Selvaraj, the concerned employee involved in this industrial dispute is one among the members of the I Party/Petitioner Union. He joined the II party bank at Sulagiri branch and subsequently, he was transferred to Samathur branch. While so, on 13-11-90, he found out various financial irregularities committed by one. Mr. Sethu, sub-staff of that branch by getting loan from bank in the name of others and also getting personal loans from the customers and Mr. Selvaraj has brought this to the notice of the bank and this action of Mr. Selvaraj was not liked by Mr. Sethu. In the above circumstances, on 4-6-96 Mr. Selvaraj updated the casual leave account of the entire

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branch. While carrying out updating, he had done a mistake and he marked the casual leave for the said Sethu for 28-5-96 instead of 27-5-96. When it was pointed out by Sethu, the concerned employee represented that he will place the record before Manager and he could retrieve the same. But Mr. Sethu turned violent and started abusing the concerned workman with filthy language and on hearing his shout, the Branch Manager came to the place intervened and pacified both of them. When this was the actual facts and events on 4-6-96, the II Party/Management has placed the concerned employee under suspension with immediate effect by an order dated 25-7-96 and they have also issued charge memo on 24-8-96 with four allegations. When the concerned employee by his letter dated 5-9-96 made his protest against the suspension order and also asked for copies of complaint and the report of the investigating officials, the bank informed him that the documents could be furnished only at the stage of enquiry and rejected his request. Subsequently, when the charge memo was issued, he has given his explanation, but the explanation was not accepted by the bank authorities and a departmental enquiry was ordered. After that finding was given that the charges have been proved and he was asked to give an explanation and not satisfied with that explanation, they have given the punishment. Even at the enquiry the Presenting Officer declined to produce Disciplinary Authority's note on the ground that it was not a practice to give certain documents for enquiry purpose. Further when the Branch Manager had complained against both the concerned workman and Mr. Sethu, no disciplinary action was taken against Mr. Sethu and no reason was given; as to why the concerned workman alone was singled out and discriminated for initiating disciplinary action. The decision taken by the Disciplinary Authority is therefore, biased, one sided malafide and discriminatory. Further, without furnishing the copy of the findings, the Disciplinary Authority straight away concurred with the findings of the Enquiry Officer and proposed to impose the punishment of warning for charge No. 1 and 2, stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect for charge No. 3 and stoppage of two increments with cumulative effect for charge No. 4. This is in utter disregard to the principles of natural justice. Therefore, the order passed by the Disciplinary Authority dated 10-3-98 is biased, one sided and discriminatory. The complaint is belated and the alleged negligence will not constitute misconduct particularly when it was not wilful and therefore, the findings of the Enquiry Officer is perverse and contrary to the evidence in the enquiry. Hence, for the above reasons, the petitioner prays that an award may be passed in his favour for reinstatement with other consequential relief.

4. As against this, the Respondent in its Counter Statement contended that the Petitioner Union has suppressed certain material facts. The concerned employee Mr. Selvaraj was initially appointed at Barur branch and subsequently transferred to Sulagiri branch. While working at Barur branch, the concerned employee has not behaved

properly with the local people and consequently apprehending threat to his life, he was transferred to Sulagiri branch which will reveal the nature and attitude of the concerned employee. The official irregularities of Mr. S. Sethu, sub-staff as alleged by the concerned employee is of no relevance to this case, the concerned employee has been punished for the acts of misconduct duly proved at the enquiry held for that purpose. The acts of the misconduct committed by the concerned employee are as follows :—

While working as Agricultural Assistant at Samathur branch, Mr. M. Selvaraj, the concerned employee on 4-6-96 at about 4.00 p.m. started updating the casual leave availed details on the rear page of attendance register and while doing so, he marked 28-5-96 as casual leave for Mr. Sethu, Daftri of the branch, when actually it was on 27-5-96. When it was pointed out, the concerned employee used offensive words at him and started arguing further and the Branch Manager came out of the cabin and pacified. Then again the concerned employee started passing indirect comments on Mr. Sethu. At about 4.15 p.m. the concerned employee indulged in shouting at Mr. Sethu in a high pitch and in the height of temper, picked up the stone and charged towards Mr. Sethu with an intention to cause injury to the person and engaged in manhandling him. Only after due enquiry, the Enquiry Officer has given the finding that the charges framed against him had been proved. In that departmental enquiry, the concerned employee was given enough opportunity to defend his case and principles of natural justice was complied with throughout. Since the Disciplinary Authority's note is an internal document, a copy of which was not given to the concerned employee. The fact remains that Mr. Sethu suffered at the hands of the concerned employee and the concerned employee paid Rs. 300/- to Mr. Sethu for medical expenses which was brought out clearly during the enquiry and the same was not disputed by the concerned employee. Since the act of the concerned employee causing bodily injury that too in office premises during the office hours is of serious nature and spoiled the morale and discipline among the staff members and no disciplinary action was initiated and therefore, the petitioner cannot question the action taken by the Respondent. Thus, the charges were clearly proved in the enquiry and he imposed the punishment of stoppage of two increments commensurate with the gravity of the charges after giving him all reasonable opportunity and after following the principles of natural justice. Hence, the Respondent prays that the claim has to be dismissed with costs.

5. Under these circumstances, the points for my determination are :—

- (i) "Whether the action of the management of Respondent/Bank in imposing the punishment of stoppage of increments for two years with cumulative effect against the concerned workman Sri M. Selvaraj is justified?"

- (ii) "If not, to what relief Sri M. Selvaraj is entitled?"

Point No. 1 :—

6. The charges against the concerned workman in this case are while he was working as an Agricultural Assistant at Samathur branch, he has started on his own, updating casual leave availed details on the rear page of the attendance register and he has marked 28-05-1996 as casual leave for Mr. Sethu instead of 27-05-1996. Secondly, he used offensive words against Mr. Sethu during that course of time. Thirdly, even after the Branch Manager's advise he has started passing indirect comments on Mr. Sethu and indulged in such practice affecting the office decorum and fourthly he has indulged in shouting at Mr. Sethu in a high pitch and in the height of his temper he picked up a stone in the Manager's cabin door and charged Mr. Sethu with an intention to cause injury to him and engaged in manhandling him. Even for the first and second charges, the Respondent/Management has considered it as minor misconduct and they have imposed the punishment of warning only with regard to the charge Nos. 3 and 4, which according to them are major misconducts and given punishment of stoppage of one increment with cumulative effect for the 3rd charge and for the 4th charge they have given punishment of stoppage of two increments with cumulative effect.

7. As against this, the concerned workman has raised so many allegations against the punishment given to him. He alleged that the Disciplinary Authority failed to furnish copy of the findings to him and sought his views. Though he has raised this objection and specifically pointed out during his personal hearing before the Disciplinary Authority, he has simply confirmed his provisional conclusions without looking into the submissions made by him and it is contrary to the principles of natural justice. He further contended that even the Appellate Authority has not considered his submissions and he has also committed the same mistake by concurring with the findings of the Enquiry Officer. Both the Disciplinary Authority and Appellate Authority failed to take into account the unblemished long service of the Petitioner before imposing the punishment which is against the provisions of Bipartite Settlement. It is his further contention that when the Branch Manager of Samathur has made an allegation against both the concerned workman and Mr. Sethu, taking disciplinary action only against him alone is *mala fide* and discriminatory.

8. As against this, on behalf of the Respondent it was contended that full opportunity was given to the concerned workman before imposing the punishment and by saying that copy of findings was not furnished before the proposal of punishment is made against him is of no consequence and no prejudice will be caused to the Petitioner/Workman by not issuing copy of the findings before the proposal. Further, the Disciplinary Authority and Appellate Authority has no reason to interfere with

the findings of the Enquiry Officer and therefore, they have confirmed the findings and it is not the case of the Petitioner that both the authorities have not applied their mind with regard to their findings because the findings are based on evidence of the witnesses. Further, it is the contention of the Respondent that no complaint against Mr. Sethu was made by the Branch Manager and therefore, no action was taken against Mr. Sethu, sub-staff.

9. Again, on behalf of the Petitioner, it is contended that in a staff meeting on 5-6-96, the matter was compromised and they have decided not to report the same to higher officials and therefore, the Respondent/Management's action was not correct and they are estopped from initiating action based on the belated complaint given by Mr. Sethu and that too long after the incident. Further, it is the contention of the Petitioner that the management has not given any reason for the inordinate delay in giving complaint and also the action taken by the management. Further, it is the contention of the Petitioner that the allegation in the charge are vague and unsustainable. The unauthorised updating of casual leave account and negligence in charge did not go together, therefore, the charge is very vague.

10. But, on the other hand, the Respondent contended that causing bodily injury that too in the office premises during the office hours is severe nature and therefore, it cannot be brushed aside that it is a minor one. Further, the Petitioner has made bodily injury to Mr. Sethu and he has also paid Rs. 300/- as compensation for medical expenses. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the complaint is a belated one and action was taken long after the incident. Further, updating the casual leave account is not the duty of the concerned workman and it was not allotted to him also. Under such circumstances, it is false to allege that the charges framed against him are vague and unsustainable.

11. The Petitioner further contended that even the clerical mistake crept in the casual leave account is inadvertent and it can be rectified and therefore, no loss or prejudice caused either to the bank or to Mr. Sethu and therefore, the alleged negligence will not constitute misconduct and therefore, the finding of the Enquiry Officer is perverse.

12. As against this, the Respondent contended that even during the incident, even during the heated exchange of words between Mr. Sethu and the concerned workman, Mr. Selvaraj, the concerned workman has taken the stone and caused injury on the face of the sub-staff and therefore, it cannot be said that it will not constitute a misconduct and no loss or prejudice will be caused either to the bank or to Mr. Sethu.

13. It is the further contention of the Petitioner that there is no cogent or corroborative evidence with regard to the occurrence except the oral, interested or testimony of Mr. Sethu and the Enquiry Officer had relied on the statement given before the investigation officer by MW5

and MW6. Even while MW5 and MW6 have stated that they have not read the contents of the statements and statements were obtained by force, the Enquiry Officer should hold that there is no corroborative evidence with regard to the incident but, surprisingly he has taken the statements as true one and on that score, he has come to the conclusion that the charges have been proved against the Petitioner, which is not legal and correct. In this case, MW5 and MW6 were not treated as hostile witnesses in the enquiry and while they have denied their own statements given before the investigation officer, such statements cannot be taken into account and no reliance can be placed on the signed statements of the witnesses.

14. On the other hand, it was argued on behalf of the Respondent that the staff of the Samathur Branch subsequently won over by the Petitioner and they have stated without reading the contents of the document, they have signed before the superior authority and such incident has not taken place. But the Enquiry Officer after considering their evidences and after considering that they are literate employees signed in the statements stating that they have not gone through the contents of the documents is false one and he has come to the right conclusion that during the enquiry, they have given a false evidence and on that score he has rejected the contention of the concerned employee and has come to the conclusion that the incident has taken place and only in the incident the Petitioner has charged Mr. Sethu and injured him on his face and therefore, on no ground the findings of the Enquiry Officer can be questioned.

15. Again, on behalf of the Petitioner it was argued that the Enquiry Officer has committed a grave error in allowing the medical certificate before the enquiry without examining the Doctor particularly when the same was disowned by the Petitioner. Further, the prescription given by Dr. Ramanathan was only for ulcer and asthma and not for injury on the face. Furthermore, Mr. Sethu has admitted that he did not have ulcer or asthma and in these circumstances it is evident that the prescriptions produced were not for the pain or attack on Mr. Sethu and on this account, the finding of the Enquiry Officer is against

16. For this, on behalf of the Respondent it was contended that the domestic enquiry is not a criminal enquiry as contemplated under the law and therefore, strict and sophisticated rule of evidence under Indian Evidence Act do not apply to domestic enquiry and on material which are logically probative for prudent mind is permissible in domestic enquiry and in this case, even though the prescription contained so many medicines, it also contains medicines for pain and therefore, it cannot be said that reliance on medical certificate is bad in law.

17. Again the counsel for the Petitioner argued that the finding of the Enquiry Officer is biased and partisan attitude which is clearly established from his attitude, when he dismissed the oral evidence of MW5 and MW6 on the

ground that they have not supported the case of the Respondent/Management and when they have not been treated as hostile witnesses.

18. Here again, as already stated, the Respondent contended that in the domestic enquiry strict and sophisticated rule of evidence is not applicable and the Enquiry Officer logically came to the conclusion that these MW4 to MW6 gave false evidence before the enquiry after signing in the recorded statements. Under such circumstances, it cannot be said that the finding of the Enquiry Officer is not correct.

19. Again, the counsel for Petitioner argued that the allegations are made with regard to single incident and the management cannot split into several charges and imposed punishment on each one. Further, it is contended that Respondent/Management did not even treat the period of suspension as duty and therefore, imposing another punishment on the Petitioner is a clear case of legal victimisation and also unfair labour practice by the Respondent/Management.

20. But, again the counsel for the Respondent contended that the charges clearly stated what are all the misconducts done by the Petitioner/Workman though the incident is a single one. By this incident, he has made so many misconducts and for each misconduct the Respondent/Management has taken action against the concerned workman. It is also contended that the incident happened on 4-6-96. Sri Sethu took treatment from Dr. Natchimuthu and Dr. Ramanathan for swelling on his left eye and he produced bills and prescription for medicines. It is the further evidence that Petitioner/Workman has made an open apology and paid Rs. 300/- for medical expenses to Mr. Sethu and in such circumstances, it cannot be said that the prescription and the certificates should not be admitted before the enquiry.

21. Again, the learned counsel for the Respondent argued that this case would not be governed by Section 11A for the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 and this Tribunal can have jurisdiction to interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer only if the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse or in a sense that they are wholly unsupported by any evidence. In this case, it is clearly established before the Enquiry Officer that the concerned workman has attacked Mr. Sethu and he has made bodily injury on Mr. Sethu and therefore, the findings of the Enquiry Officer are not perverse. It is his further contention that with regard to punishment, this Tribunal in such a case would not have jurisdiction to interfere with the punishment imposed on the ground that punishment is disproportionate to the charges proved because, it is not a case under Section 11A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 but it is only under section 2k of the Industrial Disputes Act. Further, it is only in case of discharge or dismissal by way of punishment that Section 11A vests discretionary jurisdiction in the Tribunal to direct reinstatement with or without any terms or conditions or to vary the punishment as the

circumstances of a case may warrant and it does not apply to other cases such as warning, fine, withholding of increment, demotion or suspension etc. and therefore, it is not open to the Petitioner of invite this Tribunal to re-appreciate the evidence and take a different view from that of the Enquiry Officer.

22. I find much force in this contention because the petitioner Association has not established that the findings of the Enquiry Officer are perverse or it is not their case that no evidence was adduced before the Enquiry Officer. Under such circumstances, I am of the opinion that this Tribunal cannot interfere with the findings of the Enquiry Officer, as the same is not vitiated and this Tribunal also cannot hold that the punishment imposed on the concerned workman Mr. M. Selvaraj by the Respondent/Bank is not justified. Therefore, I find this point against the Petitioner.

Point No. 2 :

The next point to be decided in this case is to what relief the Petitioner is entitled?

23. In view of my foregoing finding that the finding of Enquiry Officer is not vitiated, I find the concerned employee in this industrial dispute Sri M. Selvaraj is not entitled to any relief as prayed for by the Petitioner Union. No Costs.

24. The reference is answered accordingly.

(Dictated to the P.A., transcribed and typed by him, corrected and pronounced by me in the open court on this day the 5th January, 2004.)

K. JAYARAMAN, Presiding Officer

Witnesses Examined:—

For the I Party/Workman : WW1 Sri K. Kirshnan

For the II Party/Management : None

Documents Marked:—

For the I Party/Claimant:—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
W1	25-07-96	Xerox copy of the suspension order
W2	05-09-96	Xerox copy of the letter from Mr. Selvaraj
W3	20-09-96	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent/Bank to Mr. Selvaraj
W4	09-05-97	Xerox copy of the letter from concerned workman
W5	06-09-99	Xerox copy of the letter from Petitioner Union To Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central)
W6	12-01-2000	Xerox copy of the letter from Respondent to Assistant Labour

Commissioner (Central)

W7	10-03-2000	Xerox copy of the rejoinder filed by Union
W8	04-02-97/ 24-02-97	Xerox copy of the letters from Union to Respondent

For the II Party/Management:—

Ex. No.	Date	Description
M1	28-08-96	Xerox copy of the show-cause notice
M2	12-10-96	Xerox copy of the reply to show-cause notice
M3	24-10-96	Xerox copy of the revised show-cause notice
M4	13-12-96	Xerox copy of the reply to revised show-cause notice
M5	27-12-96	Xerox copy of the charge sheet issued to Petitioner
M6	16-07-97	Xerox copy of the enquiry proceedings
M7	05-02-98	Xerox copy of the enquiry findings.
M8	18-05-98	Xerox copy of the written submissions made by Petitioner
M9	13-06-98	Xerox copy of the proceedings of personal hearing.
M10	11-07-98	Xerox copy of the order of Disciplinary Authority
M11	24-08-98	Xerox copy of the appeal preferred by Petitioner
M12	27-11-98	Xerox copy of the order of Appellate Authority

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 637.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 1 अप्रैल, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

“जिला, राजस्व तहसील एवं परगना-लखनऊ के अन्तर्गत राजस्व ग्राम-धांवा, नौबस्ता कलां एवं नगर निगम वार्ड चिनहट तथा राजस्व परगना महोना, तहसील बकसी का तालाब के अन्तर्गत राजस्व ग्राम-गोयला”।

[सं. एस-38013/09/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2004

S.O. 637.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

"Areas Comprising the revenue villages of Dhanwa, Naubasta-Kala & Nagar Nigam Ward, Chinhat in revenue Pargana of Tehsil Lucknow and revenue village-Goela in revenue Pargana-Mahona, Tehsil-Bakshi Ka Talab in the District of Lucknow".

[No. S-38013/09/2004-SS-I]

K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2004

का. आ. 638.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

"जिला गाजियाबाद की बड़ी गाजियाबाद नगर पालिका सीमा के अन्तर्गत आने वाले क्षेत्र (उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा जारी अधिसूचना संख्या-2680/9-7-1 जी.वी. दिनांक 04-08-1995 द्वारा शामिल गाँव)"।

[सं. एस-38013/11/2004-एम.एस.-1]

के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2004

S.O. 638.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

"Extended Municipal limit of Ghaziabad in the District of Ghaziabad (As notified by the Government of Uttar Pradesh vide Notification No. 2680/9-7-1 G.V. dated 4-8-1995)"

[No. S-38013/11/2004-SS-I]

K.C. JAIN, Director

नई दिल्ली, 4 मार्च, 2004

का.आ. 639.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा 1 की उप-धारा (3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2004 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप-धारा (1) और धारा 77, 78, 79 और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की चुकी है) के उपबन्ध उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:—

"जिला-बुलन्दशहर की तहसील एवं राजस्व परामना खुर्जा के अन्तर्गत राजस्व ग्राम-मन्जपुर, अगवाल, वेथरूपुर, बन्टौली, धरपा, नेहरूपुर, कपालपुरा, वजिदपुर, हजरतपुर, मुरारीनगर, बरोली, आबिदानगर, मुन्डा खेड़ा रोड छोटोला, नगला कोठी, चक चन्दा, जंक्शन रोड इण्डस्ट्रियल स्टेट एवं तेना"।

[सं. एस-38013/10/2004-एस.एस.-1]

के.सी. जैन, निदेशक

New Delhi, the 4th March, 2004

S.O. 639.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2004 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except Sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Uttar Pradesh namely:—

"Areas Comprising the revenue villages of Manjpur, Agwal, Bantauli, Dharpur, whthrurpur, Nehrupur, Kapalpura, Wazidpur, Hazaratpur, Murari Nagar, Baroli, Abida Nagar, Munda Khara Road, Nagala Kothi, Chitola, Chack Chanda, Junction Road Industiral Estate and Tena in revenue Pargana and Tehsil Khurja in the District of Buland Shahar".

[No. S-38013/10/2004-SS-I]

K.C. JAIN, Director